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The Bombay Chronicle

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 51

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1938

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Whitehall's Challenge To Congress

"No Suspension Of Federal Idea"

Inspite Of Provincial Congress Governments' Resolutions

WINTERTON ON "IMPERIAL GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY"

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Sorensen who asked for a statement of the position in Bihar and the United Provinces, Earl Winterton said he was glad to be able to report that an agreement had been reached between the Governors and Ministers in both the Provinces.

Asked by Mr. Sorensen whether there would be a subsequent announcement regarding the release of prisoners, Earl Winterton said he did not think so, as it was not really a matter for the House of Commons.

PROV. GOVTS. AND FEDERATION

Mr. Sorensen asked what steps the Government of India had taken to ascertain the views of Provincial Governments as regards Federation.

Earl Winterton replied that several provinces in which the Congress was in power had adopted resolutions urging that the constitution be replaced by a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly in India.

WHY NOT SUSPEND IT?

Mr. Sorensen asked whether in view of his hostility, it would not be better to suspend the federal idea.

Earl Winterton replied: "Mr. Sorensen cannot be aware that the Imperial Government under the Government of India Act continues to be responsible for determining the nature of the future Government of British India."—Reuter

ITALIAN GOVT. & SUEZ CANAL

The Prime Minister answered question on Foreign Affairs in the Commons this afternoon.

The first one was addressed by Mr. Wedgwood Benn asking whether the Italian Government have asked for a share in the Defence of the Suez Canal at any time.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain said the Foreign Office archives had not been searched prior to 1922, but since then the Government were not aware of any such request.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the Italian description of the report as fantastic.

On Mr. Benn asking if it was not a matter which the Government was discussing, Mr. Chamberlain replied there was no such matter and so it cannot be discussed.

FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP

The appointment of Lord Halifax was raised in the Commons by Major Attlee, who asked the Prime Minister to state the reasons for breaking the established Parliamentary practice of having the Foreign Secretary in the Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that although he did not accept there was any such established practice (Ministerial cheer) he agreed that other things being equal there were advantages in the Foreign Secretary being a commoner. In the present circumstances, the disadvantages of a different arrangement were, he thought, outweighed by Lord Halifax's outstanding qualifications.

Mr. Chamberlain offered an opportunity for a debate at 21/00 to-day if other business was finished.

With regard to future arrangements the Prime Minister said he proposed to deal with all important aspects of Foreign Affairs, which was subject to debate or of questions. He would answer all

Palestine Partition Commission

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The personnel of the Palestine Partition Commission will be Sir John Woodhead, Sir Alison Russell and Mr. A. P. Waterfield. A fourth member may be appointed.

The Commission will start work in England about the middle of March and will probably go to Palestine about a month later arriving as soon as possible after Easter ceremonies in Jerusalem are concluded.—Reuter.

Bombing Of Civilian Populations

The Spanish Government has accepted in principle the good offices of the British Government aimed at a cessation of bombing of civilian populations, said the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, but the Salamanca authorities had declined saying that they must reserve proper freedom of action to strike at military objectives whenever they might be found.

WEIGHT OF AIR MAIL

It was announced in the Commons that the weight of first class air mail conveyed during the week ended February 27 to Egypt, Palestine, India and other countries on the Malaya route at the flat rate of three half-pence per half-ounce was approximately eight tons compared with one and three-quarter tons previously.—Reuter.

SEPARATE CLASS FOR POLITICALS?

C. P. Government Plans For Jail Administration Reform

NAGPUR, Feb. 28.

The chief item in the scheme of jail administration reform which is at present under the consideration of the Government relates to the treatment of political prisoners.

Government recognise the need of placing such prisoners under a separate class and give them a treatment different from that meted out to convicts sentenced for criminal offences.

It is understood that the question of undertaking legislation for the purpose is under examination and it is likely that a Bill might be introduced in the ensuing session of the Provincial Assembly.—A. P.

TEN PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

First Act Of Bihar Ministry After Resumption

PATNA, Feb. 27.

It is understood that the first act the Ministry did on resuming duty yesterday was to pass orders for the release of about 10 prisoners, including Jogendra Ghosh and Suryanath Chatterjee, and all other prisoners repatriated from the Andamans.—A. P.

2 STATE PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The Associated Press understands that orders have been issued by the Government of Bengal directing the release of Surendra Ghosh and Jyotish Ghosh, both Regulation III prisoners at present detained in Hiji Camp in Midnapore District.

These are the first two State-prisoners to be released since the last visit of Mahatma Gandhi to this Province in November when he had a series of discussions on their behalf with the Governor and Ministers. They are expected in Calcutta in the course of the next few days before leaving for their respective destinations.—A. P.

Regulation Prisoner Released

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Surendra Mohan Ghosh of Mysore, one of the 15 Regulation III prisoners who are detained at the Hiji Detention Camp, was released last evening. Ghosh arrived in Calcutta this morning.—United Press.

PLAN FOR GENERAL STRIKE FAILS

30 Persons Arrested Situation Still Tense

HAVANA, Feb. 28.

A general strike alleged to have been planned by Communists failed owing to prompt action by the Government, though a serious situation is still feared.

Thirty have been arrested but 500 whose arrest has been ordered, were still free.—Reuter.

OXFORD CREW FOR BOAT RACE

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Oxford will be represented by the following crew for the boat race on April 2 barring accidents: Bow—Garton (Eton) Young (Westminster) Stewart (Eton) Forbes (St. Pauls) Burrow (St. Edwards) Waldron (Shrewsbury) Cherry (Westminster) Hodgson (Eton)—Stroke and Merfield (King Edward VI School)—Coxswain, Garton, Young, Forbes and Waldron.—Reuter's Special.

Central Budget

200 'Cut' Motions!

Five Days Allotted For Discussion: Opposition Parties Meet To-day

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

About 200 cut motions to the Budget Demands have so far been tabled, with a view to raise debates on important "hardy annuals."

The Opposition Parties will be meeting to-morrow to decide issues which they will raise during the five days allotted for discussion of the Demands till 5 p.m. on March 10th next, when "the guillotine" will be applied.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS. The Governor-General has fixed April 8th for discussion of

ASIATICS AND LAND OWNERSHIP

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Unofficial advice received here indicate that the Government of the Union of South Africa have appointed another Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Murray, to inquire into the question of ownership of land by the Asiatics in the Union.

The appointment of the present Commission closely follows the appointment of the Mixed Marriages Commission.—United Press.

TARIFF BOARD AND SUGAR INDUSTRY

It is expected that the Tariff Board's Report on the Sugar Industry will be published shortly. As soon as the Government have examined the Report, its recommendations will be incorporated in a Bill which will be introduced in the Assembly probably after the disposal of the Finance Bill, so as to amend the Sugar Protection Duty Act, which expires on 31st March next.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION. Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, Member of the Central Legislative Assembly from Peshawar, has tabled an adjournment motion in the Assembly to discuss "the arbitrary extension of the son of Hajj Akbar Ali Khan, the Frontier Agency Area on account of his alleged political activities."—United Press.

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Hunger-Strike Before Madras Secretariat

"VICTIMISED" TRAMWAY WORKERS DEMAND RE-INSTATEMENT

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Five workers of the Madras Tramway Company, Limited, who are alleged to have been victimised as a sequel to the general strike of the workers in March last year, have gone on hunger-strike since this morning in front of the Secretariat, their demands being reinstatement and payment of wages since the time of victimisation.

Before resorting to hunger-strike, they made representation to Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, the Premier, and other Ministers.

It might be recalled that the workers of the Tramway Company went on hunger-strike for a week from the 2nd of March, 1937, following the dismissal of the Secretary of the Workers' Union. However, later they resumed work. But eight of the workers were victimised; three amongst these were after a short time reinstated. The remaining five, who

ANOTHER APOLOGY FROM JAPAN!

Firing On Imperial Air Ways Liner And Its Sequel

LONDON, Feb. 28.

According to reports received in London, an Imperial Airways liner was pursued when 'en route' from Bangkok to Hongkong by a number of Japanese aircraft, who mistook it for a Chinese plane.

Majority of Japanese aircraft abandoned pursuit without firing a shot, but one plane opened fire before the mistake was discovered. The matter was immediately reported to Japanese authorities in Tokyo and suitable apologies were offered to British authorities at Hongkong through the Japanese Consul.

It has been decided to alter the route for the time being to prevent a risk of recurrence of such incidents and at the same time Britain reserves the right to fly anywhere she likes.—Reuter.

Revenge For Attack On Formosa

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.

The Japanese launched air raids almost throughout China during weekend to revenge the Chinese attack on Formosa, the worst being in Fokien when "Inter-Asia", the line started at Kienning, was hit for ten hours.

Meanwhile, Chinese gunnery warfare is bearing fruit. The Japanese admit Chinese attacks on the railways and considerable fighting.—Reuter.

BIG BATTLE IN NORTH CHINA

PEIPING, Feb. 27.

The biggest battle in North China since the outbreak of the war is raging in Central Shanai where the Japanese are attacking 200,000 Chinese forces strongly entrenched in the Ling-shin Pass.

The Japanese officially claim to have penetrated the Chinese Centre to a depth of five miles. The Chinese defences are still strong and they are defending every foot.—Reuter.

FIDELITY TO LEAGUE!

ANKARA, Feb. 28.

The Balkan Entente Conference of Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey decided to recognise the Italian conquest of Abyssinia. A communiqué records solidarity of the four countries and also fidelity to the League.—Reuter.

CONGRESS TO OPPOSE "STAMP DUTY"

Whole Bill Likely To Be Dropped

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

It is understood that the Congress Party has decided to oppose the re-imposition of Stamp Duty on cheques, provided in Sir James Grigg's Bill, introduced on February 14, and it is in consequence likely that the whole Bill will be dropped.

It was explained in the statement of objects and reasons that the increased revenue from the Bill would accrue entirely to the Provinces.—A. P.

were not reinstated. The remaining five, who were not reinstated, have now resorted to hunger-strike.—United Press.

Journalists "At Home" To Bose

The Guardian Of Peoples' Liberty

Importance Of Press Greater In Slave Country Like India, Says Subhas

ENCROACHMENTS ON ITS LIBERTIES MUST BE RESISTED

"THE PRESS IS RIGHTLY CALLED THE FOURTH ESTATE AND I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT IN AN ENSLAVED COUNTRY LIKE INDIA, THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESS IS EVEN GREATER THAN IN FREE COUNTRIES, WHERE THERE IS A HIGH LEVEL OF EDUCATION."

"SO FAR AS INDIA IS CONCERNED, AND THE INDIAN MOVEMENT IS CONCERNED, THE PRESS HAS PLAYED AND WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE," DECLARED BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, AT A RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BOMBAY, AT TAMBHE'S HEALTH HOME, ON MONDAY EVENING.

Subhas Babu assured his fullest sympathy with the journalists who had an uphill task before them inasmuch as the maintenance of freedom of the Press was a universal problem confronting humanity.

Seventy representatives of all newspapers and newsagencies were present and the gathering was thoroughly representative of the Press of Bombay. Mr. K. Natarajan, President of the Journalists' Association, presided.

15 YEARS AGO.

Welcoming the Congress President Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association, said that this was the second time that the Journalists Association had the privilege of welcoming in their midst as distinguished guest, the President of the Indian National Congress. On the last occasion Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was kind enough to accept the invitation and most of those present had a pleasant memory of the happy occasion. The Journalists' Association was established 15 years ago to safeguard the interests of the journalists and of journalism and improve the status of both. This institution had a chequered history quite in keeping with the chequered history of the Indian Press itself. The main interest to safeguard was the freedom of Press, on which existed the existence stability and prosperity of the profession. It was not necessary to mention the various repressive measures taken against the Press and the restrictions which continued to hamper its growth.

KARACHI RESOLUTION.

He would take the opportunity, Mr. Brelvi added, to thank the Congress Ministers and other Ministers who had taken measures to remove many of those restrictions. Freedom of the Press formed one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens under the famous Karachi Resolution. He had no doubt that the Congress Ministers would zealously safeguard that freedom, not less vigilantly than the journalists themselves, because the history of the freedom movement in India had been, in no small measure, the history of the growth of the Press in India. The contributions and the sacrifices that the Press in India had made in the cause of the country's freedom were in no way mean and were made by it while fulfilling the purpose of its own being.

GUARDIAN OF PEOPLE'S LIBERTY.

The freedom of the Press was the concern not merely of the journalists, but of all citizens. For, in the ultimate analysis freedom of the Press was the freedom of the citizens. The Press was the guardian of Liberty and Freedom of the people and there were occasions when the liberties of the people could not be more effectively safeguarded than through the Press. For that reason the Press was regarded in England as the Fourth Estate. He wished to lay a particular emphasis on this point, as there was noticed an unfortunate tendency on the part of some people in India—and this tendency he regretted to say, was shared by some of the prominent Congressmen—to ignore the vital and fundamental function of the Press and either to resent or misunderstand criticism made in the Press of policies, programmes or pronouncements. OBJECT OF CONGRESS. The object of the Indian National Congress was to establish a democratic form of Government

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(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE SMASH THROUGH CHINESE DEFENCES

HANKOW, Feb. 28. The Japanese smashed through the Chinese defences at Ling-shih and are now pouring into Southern Shanai.

It is believed they may attempt to cross the Yellow River on Shanai border.

Chinese Government circles admit that the military situation in Shanai is critical.

Chinese aircraft are rushing there to harry the Japanese.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.

The German Consul-General Fischer has strongly protested to the Japanese authorities regarding the attack on Dr. Birt by a Japanese soldier.—Reuter.

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1938.

Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 14th March, 1938, till 1 P.M. (S.T.). The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHAS. R. GERRARD, Director.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 25th February, 1938. (8020)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of (a) one RESEARCH ASSISTANT, (b) two ASSISTANT CHEMISTS and (c) two JUNIOR ASSISTANT CHEMISTS, in the Department of Industries, Bombay, with headquarters in Bombay.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Candidates for Research Assistant's post (a) must have the degree of M.Sc. in Applied Chemistry and/or Chemical Engineering of a recognised University preferably with foreign qualifications and (b) should possess works experience of at least 3 years in Works using Chemical processes.

Candidates for the Assistant Chemist's posts must have the degree of M.Sc. in Chemistry of a recognised University with special qualifications in Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry and/or Organic Chemistry or inorganic with considerable experience in original research work in these branches of Chemistry. Preference will be given to men with works experience.

Candidates for the Junior Assistant Chemist's posts must have the degree of B.Sc. of a recognised University with special qualifications in analytical chemistry.

Candidates for the above posts should know at least one vernacular of the Presidency. Preference will be given to candidates who are domiciled residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Pay—Research Assistant Rs. 150-10-250; Assistant Chemists Rs. 100-5-150; Junior Assistant Chemists—Rs. 75-5-100 p.m. each provisional and subject to revision without any allowance except the usual T. A. and D. A. admissible under the B.C.S.R.

AGE.—Candidates for the Research Assistant's post should not be over 30 years of age; Assistant Chemists and Junior Assistant Chemists—age should not be more than 26 years.

Applicants who may be called for interview at Bombay will have to do so at their own expense.

Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification. Further particulars regarding conditions of appointment including details for submission of applications required can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

Applications by registered post should reach the Director of Industries, on or before 28th March, 1938, at the latest.

Europe's Old Notion Has To Be Given Up INDIA IS ALERT AND ALIVE

Lord Samuel Holds Federation Is Of Prime Importance

COUNTRY'S PROBLEM IS NOT OVER-PRODUCTION—BUT UNDER-PRODUCTION

Lord Samuel who has been on a tour of India for the last two months and who visited the Haripura Congress broadcast the following speech from the Bombay station on Friday.

"My first impression of India is that this is a very hospitable country. I have met with kindness and courtesy everywhere. My chief feeling is one of gratitude that so much trouble has been taken by so many people to welcome, guide and befriend. My second impression is of the great mental activity that prevails. I remember that years ago Europe was accustomed to look upon India as a vast lethargic country placidly asleep in the sun. History passed here by. It has been said 'Happy is the nation that has no history'. It is happiness of a kind, but a potato enjoys that sort of happiness. Now India is alert and alive; a land of conferences, committees, parties, leagues, movements; interested in industry and economics, science and art, philosophy and religion. The affairs of the world and her own politics and politicians.

"I have come to India with no mission confided to me by anyone; but as a British observer keenly interested in a country whose fortunes have been so long and so closely connected with my own country; who has taken some part in the debates in the House of Commons on the new constitution; and is anxious to study that constitution in the working.

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

"During the last eleven weeks I have visited six of the great provinces, the capital province of Delhi also; four of the leading Indian States and three of lesser grade; I have had the advantage of conversations with nearly a hundred of the leaders of thought and action in all those districts and in many varied spheres. I am not so foolish as to suppose that in so short a period one can understand India. In a land so vast, so diverse, where opinions are usually so divergent, I feel the need of caution, the danger in trying to arrive too soon at clear conclusions. I have tried rather to find points of general agreement among people who live in India. There is, I believe, much agreement as to the work of the new ministries. Almost everywhere they are held to have done well. The British authorities, Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders, the spokesmen of commerce and industry, all agree that the new constitution has brought into the forefront a number of men with the qualities of ability and initiative, courage and strong sense of responsibility—the qualities which statesmanship requires.

Some exceptions no doubt there are. In one or two of the smaller provinces the Ministers, I have been told, are not always able to cope with the tasks that confront them. But taken as a whole the working is being well done. The gloomy prophecies of disaster and disaster made in the British Parliament by the group of diehards of which Mr. Winston Churchill was the leader, have been utterly disproved by the event.

SURPRISE TO EVERYONE.

The political crisis in Bihar and the United Provinces came as a complete surprise to almost everyone. It is not for me as a visitor to express any opinion on the merits of the matters at issue, nor have I sufficient information to do so. But I must bear testimony to the calm and prudence with which the situation has been met by the Congress leaders. I have had the advantage of being present at the Congress meetings which have been held at Haripura—meetings that were remarkable and impressive, not only by the vastness of their size but also by the efficiency of their organisation. Mr. Gandhi and the other leaders whom I met there displayed a very wise and conciliatory spirit. I cannot doubt that the Viceroy and the Governors concerned will show an equal desire for a satisfactory settlement of a question, which is certainly not insoluble. Where both sides to a controversy have the will to find a way, a way is usually found at last. It would

be nothing short of a disaster if a conflict of this character were to stop, or even to interrupt, the admirable constructive work which has been proceeding over the country.

NO EASY TASK.

The work of Government is very difficult. Those of us who have taken a part in it for many years know that very well. To translate sound ideas and policies into practice into clauses of Bills and orders of Departments, is an intricate and technical business. It would be easy in a hurry to make mistake and to do mischief. It is not possible in a year to fulfil the aspirations of a generation. The supporters of the new Ministries would be wise to recognise this. Finance also is a governing factor. There was a politician once who said that he had one simple rule in public finance: "more from the Government and less from the taxpayer!" There are many who are tempted to follow that road. But it is a road that lead to one inevitable end—to financial bankruptcy and political collapse.

NEED OF FEDERATION.

There is one other point in which I have found a large measure of agreement. Almost everywhere I have met holders that there ought to be a Federation of All-India. The Government of India and the Provincial Ministries most of the Princes and their Dewans, Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders all say that Federation is an end to be desired. But many of them put it that they "agree to Federation in principle". And that brings to my mind a somewhat "apocryphal" remark once made by Prime Bismarck. "When you say," he observed, "that you agree to a thing in principle, you mean that you have not the slightest intention of carrying it out in practice". For my own part I feel quite convinced that the establishment of Federation is of prime importance for India. I agree fully with what was said recently on the subject by my friend and colleague Lord Lothian. A strong Central Government on a basis predominantly democratic is, I believe, necessary for the dignity and greatness of India, necessary for the preservation of her own internal peace and unity and for the efficient conduct of her affairs, and necessary also in order to enable her to play her proper part in helping to mould the affairs of the world as a whole.

It is obviously impossible in a short talk such as this to enter into the controversial questions which are raised by the Federal provisions of the Government of India Act. I would only express my agreement with Lord Lothian also in this—that these provisions should not be regarded as something fixed and rigid. The essence of a constitution is in its working. Difficulties and dangers, which seem inherent in the sections of a statute need not be realised if the problems are properly handled one by one as they arise. It is well to remember that it is not possible to settle in advance all the issues that will present themselves when a new system shall have come into being. It is only natural that the various parties who are interested should wish to have assurances, before they come in, that their own particular desires shall be met even down to points of detail. But it is one thing to create a constitution; to operate it is another.

TANGLED SKEIN.

Of course the politics of India are made much more complicated and difficult by the communal conflicts. The tension at certain times and certain places between Muslims and Hindus is distressing and distracting. The tendency for religious differences becomes a dividing line in politics hinders social and economic progress; it holds back the country. Clearly the duty lies upon the leaders of the communities to minimise rather than to maximise any conflicts that may arise, and to seek friendly solutions. The power of religion ought to unite mankind, not to sever it, to radiate kindness and goodwill, not to inflame

hostility and disseminate bitterness.

PLIGHT OF VILLAGERS. During my time in India I have been able to visit a number of villages in various parts of the country and the working class quarters in some of the cities. The poverty and the wretched surroundings to be found in so many places, affecting so vast a proportion of the population, must be admitted to be still one of the outstanding features of India of to-day. Happily powerful movements are being set on foot to change these evil conditions. Here again one may find a public opinion that is almost unanimous in their support.

It is true that I have heard one or two people say that the villager is quite contented with his poverty and squalor, that he knows nothing better, and that it is a pity by educating him to arouse discontent and to cause unhappiness. But I do not think that any of these persons would be willing that their own children should be brought up in such conditions. I do not see why other people's children should be so brought up either.

BASIC PROBLEM.

I have had the opportunity of seeing some of the work that is being done for village improvement, very successfully, in the Punjab under the inspiration and leadership of Mr. F. L. Brayne, the Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction, and work upon more or less similar lines in some of the other Provinces and in some of the States. It is quite clear that education is a first condition of progress. The people must be enabled to understand both the need for improvement and the methods to secure it. Education is indispensable there. Education for girls as well as for boys. It has been well said that "no nation can rise above the level of its women." It is the backwardness of womanhood that helps to keep India back; it is the universal education of the girls that will be in time, the best contribution to a higher standard of health and comfort, both in villages and in the towns. Better education will bring more efficient agriculture. With more efficient agriculture there will be less poverty in the villages, more nutritious feeding of the people, and so better health and again greater production.

That will help to solve the economic problem of India; for her basic problem comes, I venture to submit, not so much from over-population, as is often supposed, as from under-production. There is immense scope for increasing the productivity of this vast Continent.

REALISE RESPONSIBILITIES.

Everything depends, here as in all countries, upon the willingness of a sufficient number of men and women, of intelligence and goodwill, to come forward and take the lead in securing social and political progress. I am not sure that either the men or the women of the well-to-do classes in India, and particularly of the landlord class, have hitherto realised sufficiently their responsibilities in this respect. "It is the one basic thing," says Emerson, "to receive and not to give." But here also there are signs of a stirring of activity. The movement for social improvement in town and village, fostered, as it may be and should be by Governments, not necessarily depending in the main upon the innate forces of the nation itself, may bring about the next great ready forward phase in the age long history of the Indian people.

I leave India to-morrow morning. Shakespeare says: "Welcome ever smiles And farewell goes out sighing." I go away with regret, but with many happy and grateful memories.

Orissa Tenancy Act Amending Bill

CUTTACK, Feb. 26. In the Orissa Legislative Assembly to-day, the motion of Mr. Braj Sunder Das for circulation of the Orissa Tenancy Act Amendment Bill for eliciting further opinion was lost by 8 to 29 votes. Then he moved another Bill for re-consideration by a select committee. The House divided and the motion was also lost by 11 to 30 votes. Consideration of the Bill was taken up clause by clause. The Assembly then adjourned till March 1 when the Budget will be presented.—United Press.

Basic Rubber Export Quota For S. India

MADRAS, (By Mail.) Under the current International Rubber Agreement, the basic export quota for South India for the year 1938 is 13,000 tons. The export allotment for the first half of the year is 4,225 tons. The figures of the revised assessment under the new agreement are not yet available.—United Press.

A motor driver was killed and Mr. F. W. Hayward, Principal Medical Officer, Jodhpur, was injured in a motor car accident near Sojat.

New Office Bearers Of Bombay Grains & Seeds Association

Under the presidency of Mr. Bisesaral Sabu, the retiring President, the 5th annual general meeting of the Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Limited was held on February 15, at which two resolutions in connection with the adoption of the audited statements of the accounts of his Association and the report of the Board of Directors for the year 1937 were unanimously passed.

The following were elected as Directors:— Messrs. Ghanshyamdas Dalmia, Jivanlal Bapalal, Jasraj Sabu, Prabhulal Jalan, Jainarain Bhimraika, Dhanji Maganlal Thakker, Balabux Bhatnagar, Nathubhai Cutchi, Ram Chowdhri, Dhiraajlal Panachand, Rameshwardas Sabu, Mulchand Bagri.

The following have been elected as office bearers for the ensuing year:— Mr. Bisesaral Sabu, President, Mr. Nanoram Vyas Vice-President, Mr. Bhirchchand Saraoi, and Mr. Balchand Ishwarlal, Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Vaji Shamji and Mr. Gangaram Agarwal Treasurers.

Messrs. Dinubhai and Co., have been appointed as Auditors of this Association for the year 1938.

2 Deputations To Meet Subhas To-day

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will meet the deputations of the Adult Franchise League and the Bombay Citizens Committee to-day afternoon.

Following satyagraha by Kudu-mi Brahmins before a temple at Tellicherry, Malabar, owned by Gowd Saraswat Brahmins because they were not allowed inside, the Executive Officer of the temple has filed a suit for a permanent injunction to restrain the Kudu-mis from entering the premises. A temporary injunction has been granted pending disposal of the suit.

NO RHEUMATIC PAIN NEED CALL FOR HELP IN VAIN

It is now generally agreed that rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuritis and kindred complaints originate in a toxic condition in some part of the body. It may be abscessed teeth, matter in the intestines. Whatever the cause the regular use of Andrews Liver Salt will assist materially in cleansing the poison out of the system. It is the trouble in the intestines, Andrews will definitely remove it and clear up the complaint.

It is only because Andrews Liver Salt acts naturally that relief from such insidious ailments is possible. If Andrews simply irritated and purged the bowels it would only succeed in aggravating the complaint by eventually creating chronic constipation. Instead, Andrews Liver Salt clears poisonous waste from the system in three ways. It induces, by osmosis, a temporary increase in water content which cleanses the intestine, and mildly stimulates the muscular movement of the bowel, causing gentle but thorough evacuation. Moreover, Andrews has a unique effect on the liver, increasing the flow of bile necessary for digestion. Its pleasant effervescence makes it really enjoyable to take. The fact that it has the largest sale of any effervescent salt in the world is proof of wholehearted support gained in nearly 50 years of doing a public health service. You should take Andrews regularly. Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores.

8TH WEEK CHANDRARAO MORE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

3 Shows to-day 5-15, 8, 10-45

MATINEE To-morrow: 2 p.m. Daily: 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.

THE "UNEXPECTED"

HINDI... "Duniya-na-Mane." 21st WEEK of traditional PRABHAT success.

KRISHNA

TALKIES Charni Road. ZANANA SHOW on Thursday, at 1-30 p.m.

DRAMA MUSIC THRILL

"KANHOPATRA"

Starring: LEELA, LONDHE, Kolhatkar, Dinkar. Directed by: BHAI G. FENDHARKAR

"KANHOPATRA"

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m. To-morrow: Matinee 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC

CINEMA: GIRGAUM

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
London Maru	21st Feb. 10th Mar	
Belgium	5th Mar. 14th "	
Huiku	12th " 19th "	
Himalaya	11th " 24th "	
Naples	26th " 11th Apr	
Borneo	8th Apr 23rd "	

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usually found at last. It would

IDEAL INTRODUCTION TO NORMAL ENGLISH

850 Words Of Basic English Enough To Express Every-Day Needs

Basic English and its practical application in Indian Schools was the subject of a discussion in the Princes' Room at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday. Some of Bombay's leading teachers and educational workers were present.

Professor Daruvalla, of Khalsa College, Matunga opening the discussions said that the only criticism of Basic English he had heard, which seemed to have any substance, was that in providing circumlocutions for many fairly common words outside the Basic list of 850, it tended to increase the number of words necessary for self-expression. It seemed to him, however, that if the net result was greater simplicity of expression and therefore greater ease in understanding it must be regarded as a gain and not a loss. Because it could be taught so easily and because it was complete in itself for all the needs of everyday life and science, Basic seemed to him to have overwhelming advantages whether as an introduction to normal English or as a possible international language of the future.

Mr. A. Myers, summing up, said that the ideal of a foreign language teaching was obviously to enable the student as quickly as possible to read and discuss in speech and writing the same material as would be given to a student of the same age in the country where the language was spoken. The obstacles to this ideal were, in the first place, lateness in starting, and secondly, the limited amount of time which could be devoted to what was a second or in some cases even a third language.

Because the 850 words of Basic English were sufficient for any sort of narration, whether description, exposition or argument, suitable for any mental age, it was an ideal method to this ideal end. Basic, far from being a handicap to those who afterwards went on to normal English, made further progress swifter and surer by providing a firm and self-contained foundation.

FOR VACANCY IN "ELDERS".

It is understood that Mr. Shantidas Askuran is standing for election to the Council of State in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani.—A. P.

The Magh Mela flag was hoisted in the precincts of the temple of Bhavnath, at the foot of Mount Girnar, near Junagadh, to mark the beginning of the Mahashivratri fair.



MR. FRANK ATHAIDE, Spinning Master in Raja Narsingji Mills, Sholapur has joined the New Pralhad Mill, Bombay on promotion. He was very popular in his subordinates owing to his simplicity, amiability and kind treatment to all. He rendered much beneficial service to the mill and always expressed respect for mill labour at Sholapur because of their more hard working quality as compared with those at other labour centres. His friends and well-wishers honour him and express their sorrow for his separation though glad at his honourable promotion.

ENTERTAINING YOU TO SERVE THE NATION MINERVA MOVIE-TONE'S

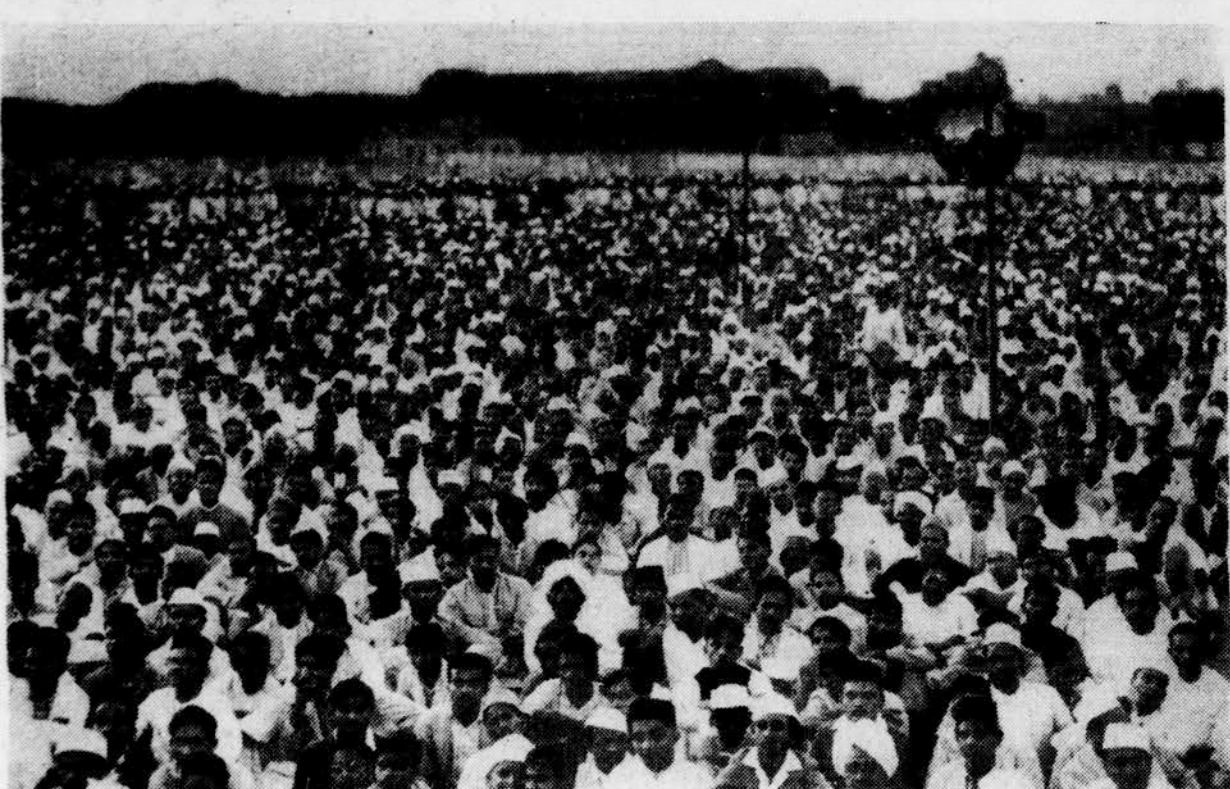
'Meetha Zahar' with



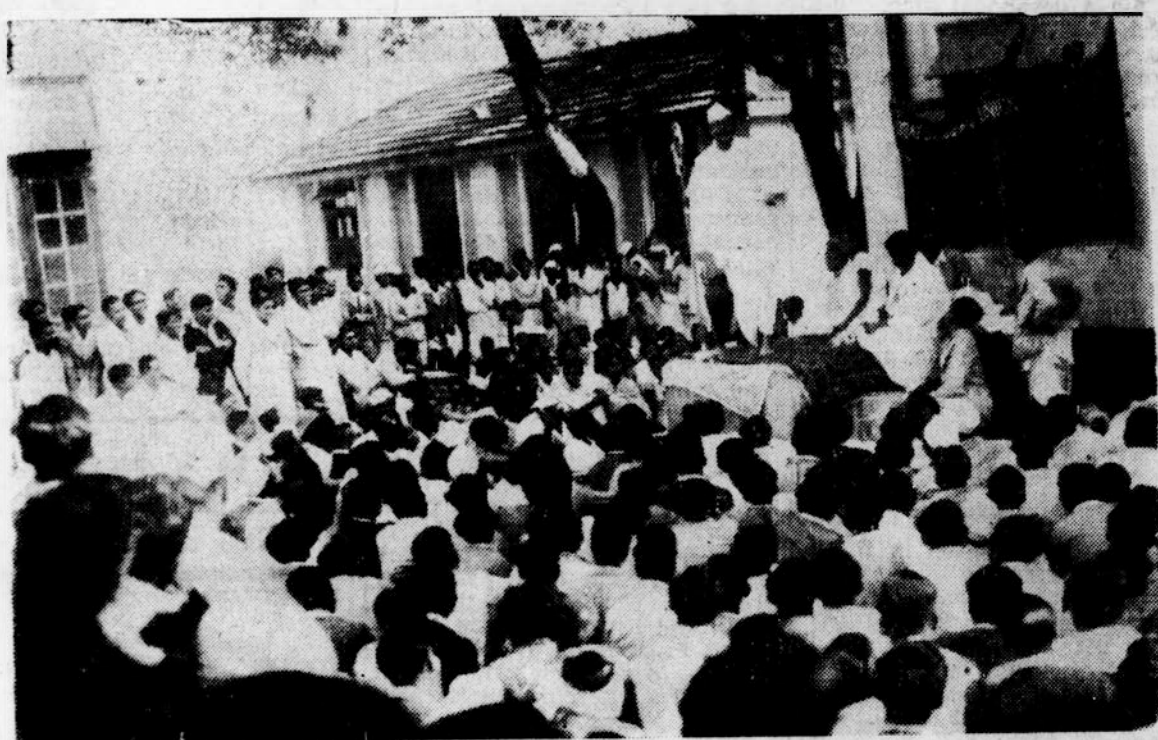
Virile SOHRAB and **Lovely NASEEM**

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
To-morrow: 2-30 P.M.

MINERVA talks, Lamington Rd.



A section of the huge gathering on Azad Maidan which was addressed by the Congress President, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on Sunday evening.



Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress president, addressing a gathering of Bombay students at the Congress House on Sunday.

MAHASHIVRATRI CELEBRATIONS

THOUSANDS VISIT CHOWPATY FOR SEA BATH: SIGNIFICANCE OF FESTIVAL EXPLAINED

BOMBAY, Monday. More than a lakh of Hindus went early this morning to Chowpaty for their morning ablution in celebration of Mahashivratri holiday. The B. E. S. and T. Co. arranged to run special tram cars at Chowpaty from different stations in the City to cope with the heavy traffic. The Bombay City Police had also a busy time in the morning to control the traffic.

Mahashivratri is dedicated to the celebration of the birth of Shiva, the "Destroyer," among the Hindu trinity. A complete fast is observed both day and night with offerings of "Ketaki" flowers and "Bel" (wood-apple leaves).

There is an interesting legend connected with this festival which appears to be as old as the Mahabharat. It is stated that on this night a wicked hunter being overtaken by darkness in a forest, had sought safety on a "bel" tree. Shivering with cold and hunger, he had involuntarily caused a few

leaves of the tree to fall on a Shiva Linga beneath. A few tears from his eyes had also fallen on the sacred stone. This fact together with the voluntary fast and vigil he kept throughout this sacred night, earned for him untold merits and happiness in heaven in later life. Indeed, in his next life he was born as Chitra Bharu, an illustrious king of the Ikshvaku dynasty. The festival is observed by all Hindus of Shaivite persuasion, the corresponding festival of the Vaishnavites being the Krishna Janmashtami.

THE JOKE OF THE WEEK

(From Our Own Correspondent). **LONDON:** (By Air Mail). Here is a joke of the week, as it has reached London from Paris. "Hitler, Goering and Goebbels were talking," recounts "Vendredi," of Paris.

"All the same," said the latter, "suppose the German man in the street got tired of doing without butter, potatoes and sausages so that we could buy guns and aeroplanes to send to Spain or to accumulate on our frontiers? Suppose a revolution should break out?"

"Oh, well," said Goering, "I am Director of Aviation, so I will always have a plane to get me out of the country."

"It is even more simple for me," said Goebbels. "With my Jewish nose, I could mix with the crowd and nobody would take me for a friend of the Nazis."

"And I want to remind you, gentlemen," said Herr Hitler, "that I am an Austrian, so without any effort I would be protected by my status as a foreigner!"

Week-End Accidents

BOMBAY, Monday. Saturday was a bad day for Bombay pedestrians and the period between 4 and 7 p.m. was particularly inauspicious, as more than half-a-dozen accidents, resulting in death, occurred in different parts of the city.

Two of the victims were old women, one was a carpenter, another a cyclist and the last a cameraman of one of the local studios.

Ram Atmaram Kamble, a cameraman of the General Film Co., Ltd., Tardeo, while handling the Studio light is said to have received a sudden shock and fell down unconscious. The inquest on the body was adjourned pending the Chemical Analyst's report.

The British Admiralty announced the appointment of Rear-Admiral Bruce Fraser to be Chief of Staff, Mediterranean Fleet, in succession to Rear-Admiral Edward Collins from May 1.

AYURVEDIC ASSOCIATION

Branch Opened In Kolaba District

Mr B. L. Shah, Secretary of the Bombay Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy and Unani Medical Association writes:—

Considerable progress is being made in strengthening the organisation of practitioners in Indian medical systems.

The practitioners in Kolaba District have decided to affiliate their organisation to our Association, with Dr. R. V. Phatak, Saroj Phary, Panvel, as President.

All desirous of joining the Kolaba branch are requested to communicate with the branch president.

Presidency Health Conditions

The following is the official report of the Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending February 19.

CHOLERA. There were only 2 cases of cholera reported in the Presidency during the week against 4-2 in the previous week. They were reported from Thana district.

PLAGUE. Seventeen cases and six deaths from plague were reported during the week against 7-2 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 15-4 against 7-2; Dharwar 1-1 and Kanara 1-1 against nil.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox figures by districts for the week are:—Kolaba 86-6; Ratnagiri 72-3; Satara 34-4; Thana 31-2; Poona 19-3; Surat 8-1; Kanara 7-1; Broach 7-0; Belgaum 6-1; Bombay Suburban 5-2; Ahmedabad 4-3; Kaira 4-1; Ahmednagar 4-0; East Khandesh 4-0; Panch Mahals 3-0; Bijapur 2-0; Nasik 2-0; Dharwar 1-0 and Bombay city 233-146. Total 532 attacks and 173 deaths against 601-161 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. Nine cases and 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 14 cases and 5 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 6-2 and Ahmedabad town 3-2.

STRONGER AND HEALTHIER WITH



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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

OKASA is available in 2 sizes: Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 10 at all leading Chemists. Okasa Co., Berlin (India), Ltd., 12, Rampart Row, P. O. Box 396; BOMBAY.

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BEK 30

BANGALORE EXCISE OFFICIAL KIDNAPPED!

BANGALORE, Feb. 25. Excise Sub-Inspector Amanullah Sheriff of Doddaballapur is reported to have been kidnapped and a police search party is now looking for him, writes the "Madras Mail" Correspondent.

As a result of a prosecution under the Abkari Act a toddy condactor near Doddaballapur and his men are stated to have ambushed a party of Excise officers and their men on Feb. 22. Amanullah Sheriff,

it is alleged, has been kidnapped by the contractor's men. Six persons have been arrested in this connection.

Excitement prevails in Doddaballapur. It is likely that a police search party will be sent from the Bangalore Reserve Police.

FILM INDUSTRY

The Motion Picture Society of India has arranged a series of lectures on the Technical aspects of the Film Industry and the first of its kind was inaugurated on Thursday evening at the premises of the Society, when Dr. H. Daehr, Technical Manager of

Agfa Photo Company, Bombay, delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Recent Developments in Colour photography—New Agfa Process." The lecture was accompanied by demonstrations.

Dr. Daehr explained the new Agfa colour films which are of multilayer type. Though the negative-positive process film, according to him, is in the laboratory stage, he could show two small frames in this material, with pictures in natural colour, which seemed to be very promising. A few Kodachrome and Dufay-colour films were also shown.

Monday's Holiday Racing At Mahaluxmi

Flying Orders Wins Queensberry Handicap

(From our Racing Correspondent)

Monday's holiday racing was supported by a large attendance. Sport well up to the average in interest was the order and, with four favourites obliging during the afternoon, backers would not have had the worst of the exchanges.

Godfrey followed up his successes of Saturday by saddling two more winners. He claimed both divisions of the Bridge Plate and the success of the Baroda owned Lucullus in Division II was of the popular variety since he was sent out a warm favourite.

Marrable, who is riding in his best form again was the only jockey to score a double. He was seen to great advantage on Cherry Bin—a most difficult horse to ride and Anita, Rook, the English light weight had the pleasant experience of steering his first winner of the season. Astride Bastion in the concluding event of the afternoon, he rode a well judged race to land Mr. Neilson's chestnut a clear winner and was warmly cheered for his good horsemanship.

Backers hit the mark when making Flying Orders the favourite in the Queensberry Handicap. The six year old son of Knight of the Garter duly obliged when beating the lightly weighted Twain in an exciting finish. Who's Who ridden by R. Bell and on his best behaviour this time, ran into a minor plugging.

Reproducing the form he had shown earlier in the season Bastion won the Bridge Plate, Division I in fine style beating Tribulation who is now the property of Mr. M. C. Patil and Beau Barton comfortably. Considerably fancied here Pure Scotch could not manage anything better than a fourth. Totius must have been in the fighting had he not met with some interference close home.

Unluckily at his last attempt,

Lucullus made amends when winning Division II of the Bridge Plate in easy fashion. The six year old son of Manna has now struck his best form and will win in a higher classification. The place getters were Sir Amos and Grenadier. Beresfell should have been nearer than fourth had he not been hampered in his challenging effort. Mr. T. G. Khat-tau's Anita, ridden by Marrable and trained by D. M. Mistry, brought off a 9 to 1 shot in the Lewes Plate, Division I. This one is a speedy four year old filly by Gay Lothario out of Balkan Star and since she is capable of further improvement will be seen to advantage again. Best backed in the field Masque and Checkmate were in the lesser placings. Dick Tapper a good looking son of the Black Abbot, threw Obaid at the barrier and was subsequently withdrawn from the race, is transpiring that his jockey had been injured by the fall.

Lord Byron, owned by the Svamvur, made Turf history when winning at his first outing at Mahaluxmi. A sturdy four year old gelding son of Manfred he hit the front early in the Lewes Plate, Division II and thereafter was never caught. Devonian made a gallant attempt to get on terms up the straight but the other was always going too well to be caught. Baby Boy accounted for the beaten others and is another smart youngster who will pay his way. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Miss Lena earned her just distinction this season by taking the Indian Plate, for which Resolve was the subject of the heaviest investments. The smart three year old daughter of Titian and Orange Lena, who it will be recalled won many good races in the familiar green and white jacket, had the race in safe keeping two furlongs from home. Cherrie and Mon Cheri filled the next best placings and the favourite faded away to nothing after promising to take a hand in the fighting.

Philies, three years old only, imported under the Indian Brood Mares scheme, were seen out for the first time in the Quarryman Plate. Reports of her good work on the track made Celestial Fire the first favourite here. Backers made the correct picking for this nice actioned daughter of Flaming Orb, whose name is writ large in Indian racing history, romped home an easy winner in front of Taramati II, Nona So Dear and several others. Among the beaten I noted Pinball and Lizzie Baillie as likely to improve with further racing.

Thought good enough to win the Mumbra Plate, Division I Golden Crown was the market rage, but the former champion Arab, were but the shadow of the great horse he was, failed badly. In front until close home, his strides began to shorten and he was passed first by Silver Star and then by Kutub. Dr. Nalgamwala's grey won with something to spare from the Kolhapur Candidate and retained a dividend by 10 to 1.

Cherry Bin credited Mr. R. Romer with a winning success when taking Division II of the Mumbra Plate. He was a popular winner and was always going too well for Vingt-et-Un.

The Jhelum Plate fell to Mr. A. H. Khan's Sporting Prince ridden by J. Simpson. Wahid-al-Iraq, the favourite was runner-up and might have reversed the placings had he not been badly baulked in his challenging effort. The winner has the makings of a good stayer and has only to be judiciously raced to pay his way.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Treble were won. Investors who coupled Cherry Bin and Anita received Rs. 176-8 each and the lucky punter or punters who were fortunate enough to nominate Lord Byron, Silver Star and Lucullus were awarded with Rs. 312-8 each.

THE JHELM PLATE—Distance 1-1/4 Miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arab in Class III.

Mr. A. H. Khan's SPORTING PRINCE 7-3 (car. 7-3) Simpson

Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's WAHID AL IRAQ 8-6 (car. 8-7) R. H. Jones

Mr. P. B. Avastha's WAFI HAMID 8-3, Selby

Mr. Diamond's CHALLENGER

8-12, Munro
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, neck.
Tote paid Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 26, 13, 32 for places.
Not Run: Nandkumar, Rim Al Iraq, Ya'arub Pasha and John Valance.
Time:—3 minutes 22 2/5 seconds.
Winner trained by Syed Satch.
Favourite: Wahid al Iraq.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mr. M. D. Pett's CELESTIAL FIRE 8-4, W. Sibbritt

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's TARAMATI II 8-4 (car. 8-5), Obaid

The Raja of Akalkot's NONE SO DEAR 8-4, Bromley

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's LIZZIE BAILLIE 8-4, Maxwell

Won by 2-1/2 lengths, 2 lengths short head.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 14, 54 and 20 for places.

Not Run:—Appletree.
Time:—1 minute 3 seconds.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.
Favourite: Celestial Fire.

THE MUMBRA PLATE (Div. II)

Distance 1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mr. H. Romer's CHERRY BIN 8-2, Marrable

Begum Feroza Dulhan's VINGT-ET-UN 8-0, (car. 8-1) Maxwell

Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's GOLD MINE 7-12, Mendoza

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's SAIF ANTAR 8-6, Whiteside

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 3/4 length.

Tote paid: Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 22, 55, and 60 for places.

Not Run: Shogat Aziz and Hakim Pasha.

Time:—1 minute 51 1/5 seconds.
Winner trained by M. Ryan.
Favourite: Cherry Bin and Saif Antar.

THE INDIAN PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS LENA, 7-4, (car. 7-6), Bromley

Nawabzada Fakrudin of Bhopal's CHERRIE 8-9, Sibbritt

Mr. Gemini's MON CHERI 8-9, B. McQuade

Major D. D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 9-0, Brace

Tote paid Rs. 155 for win, Rs. 22, 15, and 24 for places.

Not Run:—Tippu Sultan 9-0 and Premier 8-0.

Won by 3 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths, neck.

Time:—1min. 15 3/4secs.
Winner train by R. Higgins.

THE LEWES PLATE (Div. II)

Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mr. A. Savmuv's LORD BYRON, 8-11, Britt

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's DEVONIAN, 7-7, B. McQuade

Mr. E. D. Pandole's BABY BOY, 7-9 (car. 7-11), Gethin

Mr. K. H. Iran's NEW RADNOR, 8-11, Meherji

Not Run:—Wild Cherry 9-4, Monster 8-9, Lollipop 8-2.

Won by 3 lengths, 5 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time:—1min. 14 2/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 82 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 24 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE LEWES PLATE (Div. I)

Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mr. T. G. Khattau's ANITA, 7-12, Marrable

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's MASQUE, 8-7, Burn

Mr. M. C. Patel and Raja Dhanraj's CHECKMATE, 8-4, Evans

Sir Homi Mehta's SPANISH FLY, 8-4, Selby

Not Run:—Cruiskeen Laun 9-4, Omega 8-11, Little Audrey 8-4, The Quack 8-2.

Won by 1-1/2 length, 1/2 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 14secs.
Tote paid Rs. 90 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 18 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE MUMBRA PLATE (Div. I)

Distance 1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Dr. J. J. Naagamwala's SILVER STAR, 7-4, Graham

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's KUTUB, 7-9, Bromley

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN CROWN, 9-4, W. Sibbritt

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's YANOOOS, 8-2, Britt

Not Run:—Fata Kashaf 8-9, The Duke 8-4, Funny Face 8-4, Rajput 7-13, Al Ghanzi 7-12, Timiat 7-11, Ali Baba 7-4.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I and II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I

7-30 A Recorded Programme. Abdul Aziz Khan. Vichitra Been: Darbari and Jogi Asaveri Rajen Sarkar. Clarinet: Basant and Kanada Mysore Palace Orchestra. Orchestral music: Kalingada and Jhinjoti. Dattaram Parwatar. Durgabai Khoti. Kashi hoti, kashi ashe K. C. Dey. Gokul se gaye Giridhari. Panghat peh Kanhaiya. Shanta Apte and Parshuram. Devika Rani and Mumtazali, Kantilal and Kalyani. 9-0 Close Down. 11-30 Pralhad Ganu: Dilruba Asari 11-45 Sawal Gandharva.

12-15 AIR Orchestra Bhajan. 12-25 H. Khan Mastana. 12-45 Pralhad Ganu: Dilruba. 1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. 1-5 A Recorded Programme. 2-0 Close Down. 5-30 AIR Orchestra: Bhim. 5-40 R. S. Chandavarkar. 6-0 A devotional song. 6-10 Nagesh and Ramnathkar. Instrumental duets. 6-20 Shamsuddin: Ghazal. 6-30 The Bhumiyan. Orchestral music: Navin pakharu Kunya gavaache. 7-30 The Teacher Taught. 9 What Teachers Learn from the Children. A talk in Marathi by Tarabai Modak. 7-45 Anis Khatoon. 8-0 Sawal Gandharva. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Anis Khatoon. 9-0 The News (Hindustani) 9-15 Anis Khatoon: Ghazals. 9-30 The News. 10-0 Harry Hamblin: Oboe. 10-10 Cecil Mendoza: Piano. Sonata Op. 31 No. 2. Beet-hoven. In three movements. 10-37 Lily Pons. The flute enchantee. Mozart. 10-40 The Rumba Boys Orchestra. 11-0 Close Down.

TRANSMISSION II

8-0 Gatha from the 'Ramayana'. By Ratan Piya. 8-15 Stuti. By Karun and party. 8-25 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 9-0 Haider Husain. Cat pancham on the Sitar. The first news. 9-10 In English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 G. G. Mande. 9-50 Majdanbal. 10-5 Guru Rao Deshpande. 11-0 Close Down.

TRANSMISSION III

12-30 A Recorded Programme. Girdhar Geets. 1-30 A Programme of Light Music. 2-30 Time Signal. Close down.

TRANSMISSION I

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

8-0 Gatha from the 'Ramayana'. By Ratan Piya. 8-15 Stuti. By Karun and party. 8-25 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 9-0 Haider Husain. Cat pancham on the Sitar. The first news. 9-10 In English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 G. G. Mande. 9-50 Majdanbal. 10-5 Guru Rao Deshpande. 11-0 Close Down.

TRANSMISSION II

12-30 A Recorded Programme. Girdhar Geets. 1-30 A Programme of Light Music. 2-30 Time Signal. Close down.

TRANSMISSION III

5-0 Guru Rao Deshpande. Par karo. Khayal puria dhanasri vilambit. Hindi Bhajan. 5-25 P. S. Mukerjee. Cat pila on the sarod. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. A Programme for Children. 6-0 G. G. Mande: Tote paid Rs. 102 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 32 and Rs. 19 for places.

THE BRIDGE PLATE (Div. II)

Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's LUCULLUS, 9-2, Selby

The Raja of Bobbili's SIR AMOS, 8-7, Meekings

Mr. Diamond's GRENADEER, 8-10, Bromley

Mr. N. D. Bagree's BERESFELL, 7-10, Simpson

Not Run:—Embark 8-5, Remarque 7-6.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP

Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

Sir David Extra and Mr. E. Esmond's FLYING ORDERS, 8-12, Gethin

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN, 7-4, Whiteside

Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO, 8-2, R. Bell

Mr. A. Higgins's DINOS, 8-0, Bromley

Not Run:—Hesperitus 8-9, Chou Rose 9-0, Nexus 7-4, Swift Reynard 8-10, Himat 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 19, and Rs. 17 for places.

THE BRIDGE PLATE (Div. I)

Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Mr. E. F. Neilson's BASTION, 9-0, Rook

Mr. M. C. Patel's TOBRALCO, 8-7, Gethin

Messrs. R. P. Ebrahim and J. E. Malone's BEAU BARTON, 8-6, Marrable

Mr. Eve's PURE SCOTCH, 8-7, Brace

Not Run:—Kingsbury 8-12, Gro-man 7-9, Star of Persia 8-12, Knight Jill 8-8.

Tote paid Rs. 106 for win; Rs. 33, Rs. 38 and Rs. 19 for places.

Khayal 6-10 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 6-30 AIR Orchestra: Naat Behag. 6-40 Majdanbal. 7-0 For Villagers Only: Shivratri Day special programmes 8-0 Issues and Receipts: 4. A talk in Hindustani by Majeed Malik. 8-15 Guru Rao Deshpande. Kahan Jan-wri. Khayal kamode. 8-40 Roshan Lal. 8-45 Majdanbal. 9-0 G. G. Mande. The Second News and Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. Time Signal at 9-30 p.m. 9-30 In English. 9-45 The future of Industries in India. A talk by Kasturbhai Lalbhai. 10-0 The Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Norfolk Regiment. 10-55 Late News. 11-0 Time Signal. Close Down.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s. Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s. Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,905 kc/s. p.m.

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I 7-0 Majdanbal. 7-10 G. G. Mande. 7-20 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 7-40 Guru Rao Deshpande. 8-0 to 8-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 8-15 Majdanbal. 8-30 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 8-45 to 10-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-0 G. G. Mande. 10-15 Guru Rao Deshpande. 10-35 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 10-55 Late News. 11-0 Time Signal. Close Down.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time) p.m.

12-36 Time Signal. Airy Nothing. 12-51 A Vocal Recital. 1-5 Reginald Foot. At the BBC Theatre Organ. Broadway melody of 1938: El Relicario; The singing marine. 1-16 The Light Symphony Orchestra. Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft 12-36 A Recorded Programme. 2-6 From Our Religious Books. A talk in Bengali by Amulya Krishna Bhattacharjee. 2-21 A Musical Variety. Arranged by K. Maitra. 5-4 Time Signal For Children. Letters and answers by Mashima. 5-21 Samson the Great. 5-31 Ballka O Megh. 5-41. Khokar Bilal Jatra. 6-6 Ashalata Roy. Folk Songs. Baul and bhaitiall. 6-21 Jatadhar Pyne: Kabya. 6-30 Aldrichan Dutt. Violin Solo: Yaman kalyan. 6-51 A Musical Variety. 7-36 The Betar Orchestra. 7-51 Our Affairs. 4 The Peasant and his Problems. A Talk in Bengali by Naresh Sen Gupta. 8-6 The News and Weather Report. In Bengali. 8-21 A Musical Variety (Contd.) Items in Hindustani. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report 9-6 The News. 9-21 Swing Music. 9-36 Do You Know Her? Dr. Annie Besant. A talk by Lata Roy. 9-51 Boxing Championships 1938. 11-6 Time Signal. Close down

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Time Signal. Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. Naat. 8-10 Munawwar Sultan. 8-25 Iqbal. Publ. 8-40 Matwali Chai. By Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-45 Shamshad Begam. Punjabi geet. 9-9 Time Signal. Close down.

TRANSMISSION II

1-0 Time Signal. Khabare Atare. A special programme for the villagers. Khyber Radio Orchestra. 2-0 Time Signal. Close down. 5-30 Time Signal. Matwali Adnan. A composition for the Orchestra. by Khyber Radio Orchestra. 5-35 Vilayat Khan. 5-55 Munawwar Sultan. 6-15 Qawwal. By Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 6-30 Time Signal. Khabare Atare. 7-30 Time Signal. Iqbal. Publ. 7-45 Hind. 8-0 Shamshad Begam. 8-20 Lady of the Lake. 8-25 Vilayat Khan. 8-45 Munawwar Sultan. 9-0 Qawwal. By Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. The News and Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. Time Signal at 9-30. In English. 9-45 Iqbal Publ. 10-0 Listeners' Letters and their Replies. 10-20 Vilayat Khan. 10-35 Hamid Parosi: Sitar Solo. 10-45 Shamshad Begam: A Naghma. 11-0 Time Signal. Close down

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.

8-0 Time Signal. Tamancha Jan. 8-15 Gauhar Sultan. 8-30 For the Countryside. Romances of the Land of Five Rivers. 1. Hir Ranjha. Featured. By Chiragh Hasan Hasrat. Punjabi folk songs. The news and market rates at 6-45. 7-0 Khan Sahib Abdul Wahed Khan. Ain rut navela. Basant. 7-25 Inayat Ali. Gattora on the tabla. 7-30 Tamancha Jan. 8-0 Gauhar Sultan. 8-15 Readings from the classics. 8-30 Tamancha Jan. 8-45

Gauhar Sultan. 9-0 Tamancha Jan. The News and Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. Time Signal at 9-30. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Applied Chemistry. 10-0 Khan Sahib Abdul Wahed Khan. 10-25 The Airvoice Quartet. 10-35 Khan Sahib Abdul Wahed Khan. 11-0 Time Signal. Close down.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.). GSG

17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).

GSH 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.).

P.M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Take your Choice. 8-0 Songs of the Seasons. 8-10 The Life of Offenbach. 8-15 Harp Recital. 9-30 The News. Greenwich Time Signal at 9-45 9-50 The St. David's Singers. 10-10 The Private Soldier: 3. A talk by Ian Hay. 10-30 Close down.

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THE 1938 PYE RADIOS

The 1938 Pye Radios have been specially treated and tested for 1,000 hours under all conditions of heat and humidity. Therefore they give better reception. This fact, plus an adequate guarantee and elaborate Service system, provides an excellent reason why you should buy a Pye Radio.

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LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Maha Vad 30, 1934
Muslim: Zilhaj 27, 1356
Parsi: Sherever 27, 1307
High tide: 11:33
Low tide: 5:40, 4:2
Sunrise: 6:38 a.m.
Sunset: 6:44 p.m.
Corporation Meeting 3:30 p.m. (B.T.).

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MAN.

Swadeshi and discipline were the main subjects of the lecture, delivered by Hon. Sjt. Morariji Desai, presiding over the second social gathering of Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal, at Nappoo Hall on Saturday last. Nappoo Hall was daily decorated by national flags and lights. Music, Garba, Ras and dances, together with the grand programme of instrumental music by Prof. Sadashivrao Dhulekar, were really interesting.

BAHAI YOUTH GROUP

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the ex-Mayor of Bombay, a public meeting was held in the Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder, on the evening of Sunday. After a prayer by Mr. K. M. Manavi, Mr. H. M. Manji, the vice-chairman of the local Bahai Youth Group, spoke on "Youth Builds the World".

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Rizwan" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9:30 and 10 a.m. respectively on Wednesday the 2nd instant.

UNANI HAKIMS' ASSOCIATION

The opening ceremony of the Unani Medical College under the auspices of Bombay Unani Hakims Association will be performed at Princess Building near J. J. Hospital, Bombay, on Tuesday (Tuesday), at 9:30 p.m. by Hon'ble Mr. N. Y. Nurie, the Minister for Public Work Department, Bombay.

HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSO.

A deputation of Hack Victoria Owners will meet the Minister, Home Department today (Tuesday) at 1 p.m. at the Secretariat to urge repeats an amendment of certain sections of public nuisance Act, to prevent and check the wrongful arrest of horses under false charges and Amending Act 11 or 1890.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mail from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 27th day and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.
In ordinary course should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd March.

PRESIDENT SUBHAS TO VISIT GIRGAUM CONGRESS OFFICE

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, will visit the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Congress House to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

RAILWAY PASS FOUND

One quarterly pass bearing the name of Dharamsy Thakurdas, between Matunga and V. T. may be had from the Hon. Secretary of the Matunga, Residents' Association, Nappoo Hall.

G' WARD D. C. C.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the G' Ward District Congress Committee will be held at 4 p.m. on 6th March 1938 when the Managing Council for the year 1938 will be elected. Only members on roll of 3 months standing will have a right to vote.

THANKS FOR VOLUNTEERS

The Secretary of the G' Ward District Congress Committee offers its heartfelt thanks to the 1. National Guards, 2. Tarun Bharat Vyayam Mandal, 3. Ashok Scout Corps, 4. Samarth Vyayam Mandal, 5. Kamgar Seva Sangh, World, that have helped the Committee in keeping order at the meeting held in Shivaji Park on 24th instant. The Bands of Tarun Bharat Vyayam Mandal and Kamgar Seva Sangh were in attendance at the time of the Reception of the President Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, at Dadar Station and at Shivaji Park.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

A preliminary meeting of the past and present students of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel Night High School, Jam Building, Lal Baug, Bombay 12, will be held today (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the school premises to consider the annual social gathering of the above institute.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

The annual general meeting of the Compounders' Union was held in the Rooms of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday at 4 p.m. Dr. P. D. Khanolkar, M.B., B.S., presided. The report and accounts were passed. The following three resolutions were passed by the Union:
"The Union expresses its appreciation of the efforts which are being made by the Government of Bombay for the betterment of the condition of Labour generally. This meeting does hope that representations and requests of the Union will be promptly and sympathetically considered by the Government."
"This meeting expresses its warm gratitude to all those doctors who observe a half-holiday on Sunday, and earnestly calls upon those doctors who do not do so, to follow suit immediately."
"This meeting records its hearty support to the Port Restriction Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council."

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Stowaway" Daily at 4:30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Fight for Your Lady" Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
CROWN—"Gentleman Daku" Daily at 5:15, 8 and 10:45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand Kumar" Daily at 5:15, 8 and 10:45 p.m.
ECHO—"Something to Sing About" Daily at 6:30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Night Club Scandal" Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dick Tracy" Daily at 5:15, 8 and 10:45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5:15, 8 and 10:45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5:15, 8 and 10:45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5:15, 8 and 10:45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5:15, 8 and 10:45 p.m.
PATHE—"West of Shanghai" Daily at 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5:15, 8 and 10:45 p.m.
REGAL—"Heidi" Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyaapati" Daily at 5:15, 8 and 10:45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Navy Blue and Gold" Daily at 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA

An extraordinary General Meeting of National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay was held at Carnak Bridge on Sunday at 10 a.m. Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, J. P. presided.

Messrs. Abdul Karim Hassan Serang and Mahomed E. Serang pointed out the attitude of Messrs. Clan Line in not engaging the Bombay crew in toto and Messrs. City and Hall Lines, including the Saloon crew. This practice has brought about a great difficulty to Goan Seamen resulting in starvation of 3,500 Goan Seamen families. The discontent has almost reached the breaking point. It is therefore resolved that the Government be requested to intervene and save the poor Seamen from starvation. Mr. Asavale, J. P. presided.

THOUSANDS SEE MOTOR SHOW

As far as can be accurately ascertained, no less than 17,728 people visited the Motor Show of General Motors India Limited during last week. This is believed to be record attendance for any such show in India. General Motors India Week closed last Friday. The last detail of the ceremony was completed when Mr. Frank Klatt, Managing Director, drew the lucky number in the presence of several witnesses. The bearer of the ticket was Mr. P. V. Dalvi of Byculla, and he won a 4 cubic feet Refrigerator. Summing up the week, Mr. Klatt said, "I was very glad to have so many people down to see our plant. Naturally, I am very proud of it, and of the men who work in it, and I was particularly pleased to note the surprise caused by the organisation. Few people who came down, previously realised how complete a plant it was, and many passed very complimentary remarks, which I have to acknowledge in bulk."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS

A meeting of the B. C. of the B. P. T. U. C. will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. at the Bombay G.K.U. (Red Flag) office, Indira Building, Parel. Panel to consider the Interim Report of the Textile Inquiry Committee and confirm the decision of the G.K.U. (Red Flag), to fix the programme of the Protest Day on the 6th March in accordance with the decision of the B. C. of A.I.T.U.C. at Haripura, to elect a legislative committee of the B.P.T.U.C. to co-ordinate the legislative work of the T.U.C. members in the Bombay Assembly, to consider the larger questionnaire of the Textile Inquiry Committee, to elect a consultative committee on the question of the United Front with other organisations on specific issues and to consider the forthcoming Bill on Labour Legislation in the Bombay Assembly.

KANNADA SCHOOL

In aid of Shree Sharada Free Kannada School, Dadar, a performance of physical feats will be staged by Prof. Sheshappa's South Kanara Physical Culture Institute, Bombay, at the Dadar Thakursey Hall, Parel on Friday (4th March) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., President of the P' Ward District Congress Committee. There will also be vocal music by blind singer Prof. Madhav Rao and Kurala Kodra. Tickets are available at the Sharada Free School, Rooms No. 10, Rana Mahal, next to Hind Mata Cinema, Dadar.

E. F. A. LEPPER HOME, TROMBAY

His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to send through the Military Secretary a donation of Rs. 100 (one hundred) only, to the above Home.

Western India Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Birla will declare open the Western India Life Insurance Company's new building in Bombay on Pherozshah Mehta Road-Bombay's Insurance Street. The building is now complete and is to be named as Western India House. The opening ceremony is to come off on the 10th of April next when it is expected that there will be a large gathering of Bombay's leading merchants and public men who may include some members of the Government of Bombay and members of both the legislatures.

BREAD IS THE BIGGEST PROBLEM

Muslims' Message To Sir Ali Mohamed

The following message has been sent to Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dohli, the President of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Conference held at Ahmedabad, by Messrs. Ismail Motiwalla and Asir Durajvi Ijan:—"Leave all problems aside. Bread is the biggest problem. Wish conference success."

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the elected members of the Vile Parle Congress Committee was held on Sunday the 27th inst. at 8:15 a.m. at the Camp Building to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year. Sjt. Indravadan M. Oza presided.

The following were declared elected: Sjt. Ratubhai Desai (President), Sjt. Dhirubhai Desai (Secretary), Sjt. Virchand B. Seth (Treasurer). The following were elected to the District Congress Committee: Sjt. Ratubhai Desai, Dhirubhai Desai, Virchand B. Seth, Kanti Kaka, Gajanan Joshi, V. Y. Ranade, Ajit V. Mehta and Yogendra Mehta.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Virchand B. Seth to the outgoing president, Mr. L. M. Oza, for his services during the past year, and was unanimously carried.

Press And Art Club

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Press and Art Club of India was held recently at the Club premises at Narandas Building, Spott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Mr. G. R. George presided. The Joint Honorary Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the house then proceeded to discuss the Annual Report, which showed that there were 130 members on the rolls. The meeting after reviewing the year's work discussed a tentative programme for the future, which included an Employment Service, a Writers and Artists Bureau to consider original work and place the same on the market, and a Scheme to popularise the Club.

It was thought necessary to save up as much as possible in order to build up a library, which was regarded as a prime necessity to the members, since there was no such library in India which caters for the special needs of journalists, commercial artists and others that make up the Club. The following members were elected to the Managing Committee for the current year: Mr. C. R. Gervard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, (President); Mr. B. C. Durand, (Vice-President); Rai Sahab Chuni Lal, (Honorary Treasurer); Mr. J. G. Hittre, (Jt. Hon. Secretary); Mr. L. D'Silva, (Acting Honorary Secretary); and Mr. G. R. George, and Miss J. Saugor and Mrs. L. Cobble (members).

Dr. Hardiker

Doctor Hardiker who is in Bombay is reported to be suffering from influenza and has, therefore, been forced to cancel all his engagements. His doctors have advised him to take admission in the K.E.M. Hospital.

American Petrol Magnate In Bombay

Mr. James A. Moffett, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The California Texas Oil Company Limited, which was formed in 1936 to market the petroleum products which are produced at the refinery on the Island of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf has arrived in Bombay by the s.s. "Franconia". Mr. Moffett has had a long and varied experience in the petroleum industry, and served as Vice-President of The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (U.S.A.).

In the early part of President Roosevelt's first term of office, Mr. Moffett was appointed by President Roosevelt, Director of the Federal Housing Administration at Washington. After several years work with the Federal Housing Administration, Mr. Moffett became Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company of California, and in 1936, was chosen, on the formation of The California Texas Oil Company Limited, to become Chairman of the Board of Directors of that Company.

Mr. Moffett will make a visit to several places of interest in India, during his stay in India.

Council Of State Election

It is understood that Sardar L. N. Helikar, Jagadgirdar of Hebli, is contesting for the vacant seat caused by the lamentable death of Sir Prabhasankar Patauni in the Council of State.

Government House News

Mr. W. I. Croft arrived at Government House on Monday. Mr. Roger S. Falk lunched at Government House on Monday. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended a dinner at the Masonic Hall given to Sir Temulji Nariman on Monday.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behrangore Tehumars Anklesaria, will give a discourse in Gujarati on "The evolution of the Zoroastrian Yazdai Ceremony traced to the oldest Gatha Literature."

A HISTORIC NEWS-REEL

Film Record Of Great Reception To Subhas Babu

The unprecedented reception accorded to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in Bombay and the enthusiastic scenes witnessed on the day of his arrival were filmed by the Bombay Talkies who utilized all their resources, using as many as seven cameras, to get an authentic and complete record of the event. The result is a news-reel which is interesting in its subject-matter as it is technically perfect. The film which measures about a thousand feet shows the President's arrival by special train, the triumphant procession through crowded streets, the picturesque arches 'en route' to Congress House, etc. It was shown to President Bose on Sunday morning and he is said to have expressed his enthusiastic appreciation of the film which can compare with the best news-reels of Europe or America.

This film is now being shown at the Minerva Talkies. Copies have also been despatched by Air Mail for exhibition in London, Vienna and Berlin.

Subhas Babu Sees Haripura Congress Film

BOMBAY, Monday. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, visited the Chicago Radio Telephone Company with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. B. G. Kher and saw the film taken at the Haripura Congress. He was very much impressed by the film.—A.P.

WORKERS WELCOME RELEASED 'COMRADES'

Dr. Adhikari And Amir Haider Khan At Naigaon

A crowded meeting of workers was held at Naigaon under the presidency of Chimajee Jadhav, the President of Young Workers League. Several speakers welcomed both the released comrades Dr. Adhikari and Amir Haider Khan, and also strongly condemned the arrests of Labour Leaders and other Congress Socialists and other Left elements in Sholapur. Arrest of labour leaders in Bengal was also strongly condemned. The New Bill sought to be introduced came in for strong criticism. Then Dr. Adhikari and Amir Haider Khan were welcomed on behalf of Young Workers League.

Amir Haider Khan said that the reception was certainly in an atmosphere which was most exciting. When on the one hand workers are welcoming comrades coming in their midst, they have to condemn the arrests of their other comrades. Congress Ministry must resist these arrests which harm the anti-imperialist movement itself. Dr. Adhikari who spoke for only a few minutes stressed his trust on the role of the Working Class towards the National Struggle. He said that Working Class must understand that it is the machinery of Imperialist Government that makes Ministry to take the repressive steps.

Rashtrabhasha Exam. Results

The following are the Registered Numbers of Candidates who are successful in the Rashtrabhasha Parambhic Examination of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, held on 13th February 1938:—

FIRST CLASS

12, 16, 20, 21, 26, 28, 36, 38, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 63, 64, 66, 67, 76, 77, 82, 83, 93, 97, 99, 101, 103, 106, 108, 109, 110, 113, 115, 120, 132, 133, 134, 138, 139, 140, 147, 170, 181, 185, 186, 188, 192, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, 204 and 208.

SECOND CLASS

1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 51, 53, 57, 60, 61, 62, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 81, 83, 84, 86, 90, 94, 95, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 105, 107, 111, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 130, 131, 135, 136, 137, 141, 142, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 172, 174, 176, 177, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 188, 190, 193, 196, 201, 202, 203, 206, 207, 209, 210, 213, 214, 215 and 216.

"AS I SEE IT"

Mr. Roger Falk's Broadcast At 9-45 To-Night

Friends of Mr. Roger Falk will be interested to know that to-night he will be broadcasting from the Bombay All-India Radio Station at 9-45. The title of his talk is "As I see it."

This should of particular interest to listeners, because Mr. Falk has come back to Bombay after three years, and in the interim he has devoted a lot of his time to politics in England. He is a member of the Shoreditch Borough Council and has been nominated as the future Conservative candidate for S. E. Southwark.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The last week-end was a very busy one for the suburbs. On Saturday, the whole of the suburban atmosphere was astir with Congress activity owing to the visit of the Congress President at Vile Parle, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by a large crowd.

On Sunday His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay paid another visit to the suburbs. In the morning His Grace conducted the confirmation service at St. Michael's Church, Mahim and in the evening at St. Peter's Church, Bandra, when over a thousand children were confirmed. The service started here at 4-45 p.m. and only concluded at 8-15 p.m.

ANNUAL SCHOOL SPORTS

The week-end saw two interesting sporting events, which drew large crowds of spectators. On Saturday were held the 3rd Annual Sports of St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, on their large school ground.

The programme was a very long one and produced many interesting moments, which proved how much this school had advanced since their first annual sports. Dr. P. A. Dias, the Mayor of Bandra, presided, while Mrs. Dias distributed the prizes.

On Sunday, on the same ground was held the first annual suburban athletic meeting, organised by St. Andrew's High School.

Patna's Grateful Appreciation Of Ministers' Stand

Two Huge Processions In City: Premier's Hope Of Wrecking Reforms

PATNA, Feb. 27. In a unique manner, the citizens of Patna expressed their love and respect for Congress Ministers by according them a magnificent reception to-day in appreciation of their bold action over the issue of the release of political prisoners. Enthusiasm had not been in the least waning owing to an agreement having been reached yesterday and resignation withdrawn.

Two huge processions, starting from two ends of the City and joined and led by the Prime Minister and the Excise Minister and other leaders, marched through the main thoroughfares shouting national slogans. After they had reached the Congress Maidan, a huge public meeting was held, where addresses were presented to the Ministers. Other two Ministers, namely, Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha and Dr. Syed Mahmud, could not be present, the former owing to illness and the latter being away from Patna. After the flag-hoisting ceremony, the Premier addressed the meeting and said that it was wrong to think that he had been driven into resigning suddenly owing to pressure of some people. During past seven months, continued the Premier, he had been considering the matter of release of the politicals and took the final step when he was convinced that he could not tolerate any longer. He assured that he was in office in obedience to the Congress mandate, and that he did not attach any importance to the post itself.

Referring to the attempt made by some people to form an interim Ministry, the Premier stated it was unconstitutional. The only course was that the Congress remained in office, or Section 93 came into operation. The Premier hoped that with the entire population of Bihar standing by him, he would succeed in wrecking the Government of India Act. Concluding he said that he cared more for the welfare of Kisans, but still he maintained that the Zamindars as well as other sections should support Congress in the fight for freedom.—United Press.

BALUCHISTAN GOES AHEAD

Central Schools With Free Board, Lodging And Books

Educational reorganisation of a far reaching character, the main feature of which is establishment of central schools where free board, lodging, and books will be provided has been decided upon for Baluchistan by the Government of India.

Educational reconstruction for Baluchistan difficult as it is by reason of the poverty of the country and its people is rendered still more complex by the fact that its villages lie scattered about in hilly regions and are no more than a cluster of huts. Communication is difficult and no village can supply an adequate number of pupils with whom an institution can be run satisfactorily.

A number of these hamlets have had primary schools, but these are, as a rule, very small, have only one teacher and are badly housed. The result is that education is both expensive and inefficient.

FIRST SCHOOL AT PISHIN.

As it is impossible to estimate to what extent the opportunity thus provided will be appreciated by the local people, it has been decided to open one such school, as an experimental measure, at Pishin as soon as the new Government Middle School and Intermediate College have been constructed in Quetta. If funds are available it is hoped to commence the construction of the school and college in Quetta this year and open these institutions in 1939.

The Sandeman High School, Quetta, which was destroyed in the earthquake, was transferred as a temporary measure to Pishin. The boys of that school will, in the ordinary course of events, return to Quetta in 1939 and the buildings in Pishin will then become available for the first experimental central primary school.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1938

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Report of the Vernacular Education Committee, appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education to consider the question of the administration and control of primary education, needs to be considered seriously by all interested in primary education and local self-government. Some of the committee's recommendations are of a radical character, and unless care is taken in their detailed working they may adversely affect local self-government. The main general finding of the committee is that the administration of primary education by local bodies is lax in many ways. "Teachers are transferred," it says, "dismissed or appointed for personal or communal reasons, increments are not granted, payment of salary is often in arrears, departmental advice is ignored, relations with the education departments and their officers are strained, local bodies are apathetic." This from a responsible body including some Education Ministers and presided over by our own Premier and Education Minister, Mr. Kher, cannot be dismissed as a consciously over-drawn picture. Of course, the description does not apply to all local bodies. But all things considered, the position is bad enough to call for serious action.

Government Control

It is a hard question, however, as to what precise steps should be taken to ensure efficiency on the one hand and to stimulate local interest and initiative on the other. The Committee thinks that "the delegation of all powers in regard to educational affairs by the District Board to the Government Inspector is the best solution." It accordingly recommends that every district should have such an Inspector and that he should act as the administrative officer of the local body in all matters affecting vernacular education. All questions of transfer, appointment, dismissal and increments should be decided by him in consultation with the Divisional Inspector in the case of Anglo-Vernacular teachers. It is further recommended that at the headquarters there should be a senior officer, whose duties are entirely connected with the administration of primary education. This officer in his turn will be advised by a Provincial Board of Vernacular Education of not more than seven members, all appointed by the Ministry, the Education Minister being the Chairman of the

Board. It appears from this machinery that the entire administration of primary education will be controlled by the Ministry. It must be conceded that as the Ministry itself is now responsible to the legislature, its control cannot be said to be irresponsible to public opinion. It may also be conceded that the Ministry's control will ensure less friction in the educational administration machinery and therefore more efficiency. Finally, a better financial provision for the growing needs of primary education may also be reasonably expected under the proposed system.

Wanted A Happy Medium

All this, however, is one side of the picture. There is another. The Committee itself admits that one of the principal objects of transferring the administration of primary education to local bodies is "to train the people in the management of their own local affairs and that political education of this sort must in the main take precedence of considerations of departmental efficiency." We agree with the Committee that there must be limits to the extent to which education can be allowed to form the training ground of our local administrators. But we fear that the proposed system swings the pendulum from the extreme of too little Government control to the extreme of too much of it. There is much force in the dissenting remarks of Mr. Diddle, Director of Public Instruction Orissa, who says: "The power enjoyed by the executive of local bodies with regard to teachers is perhaps the most highly prized of their powers. That it has been abused is beyond question, but signs are not wanting of the growth amongst local administrators of a sense of greater responsibility. To withdraw this power in the wholesale fashion now proposed will be to throw away the results of fifteen years of growth and experience. There will be little interest left in local administration, and when the time comes for this again to be fostered the whole painful process will have to be gone through again." We trust it will be possible to devise a happy medium between the old system and the proposed one, leaving due initiative and responsibility to local bodies acting under the supervision of Government Inspectors and other officers.

The Stock Exchange

It is gratifying to note that the Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has at last resolved to allow dealings for forward delivery from the 3rd instant. The February settlement has passed off smoothly, and the members of the Stock Exchange have taken disciplinary action against those operators who in their opinion have violated the rules of the Exchange. The intentions of the authorities in closing the market for such a long period were no doubt honest, but they were of very doubtful utility. The closing of the market caused inconvenience of no small degree to the genuine investing public by preventing them from liquidating their holdings. The Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee of 1937, while recognising the necessity of either suspending short-selling in any scrip or closing the market on certain occasions, to avert a calamity, considered it essential that the Board should have the power to act with the least possible delay. At the same time they also recommended that the Board should obtain the consent of Government to close the market for a period longer than twenty-four hours,

The Congress Message

Speaking on the message of the Harijans Congress at the huge public meeting on the Azad Maidan, on Sunday, the Congress President aptly remarked that the most important message was that the people should prepare themselves for the next fight for independence. He made it clear at the same time that preparation did not mean mere talk and ex-

citement but earnest constructive work on the lines suggested by Gandhiji regarding promotion of village industries, Harijan uplift, etc. Mr. Bose laid special stress on making the Congress itself better organised and disciplined so that it could effectively serve its huge and growing number of members and sympathisers. At this end, he suggested that,

TURKO-BRITISH ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS

Recent International Trade Tendencies

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Feb. 15. Great Britain is reported newly as getting to participate closely Turkey's economic development. Negotiations towards this end would seem to have been in progress between responsible sources in London and Ankara. Following these negotiations, it is held, that Britain would be assuming a greater share in developments in association with the Turkish Economic Plans, and now particularly with the Three Year Plan, which above all, foresees the increasing of the output of coal and various minerals. The coal output which at present amounts annually to 1.5 million tons is to be doubled within three years, the output of chrome now totalling yearly 200,000 tons is also to be considerably raised, and the production of the copper mines in Huarsan, Margul and Ergani is to be increased by 1939 to 20,000 tons. Britain is expected to import a large part of the minerals. Besides, Britain is to participate in the development of the ports of Istanbul, Izmir as well as of the new ports on the Black Sea, Tschatat, Agzi and Trapezant. The entry of Britain as an active factor in Turkish economic development follows to an extent as a reflex of the Anglo-Italian tension. It manifests, as far as Britain is concerned, the intention to strengthen contacts in the Mediterranean area and as far as Turkey is concerned the tendency to accept external aid for economic development without it setting a political danger, the latter as a principle apparently made dependent on estimates linked with separate units according to specific and altering situations.

Italy's Foreign Trade

The imports of Italy (without colonies and possessions) in the year that has now ended (1937) amounted to 13.49 milliards of Lires as against 5.88 in the previous year. Export with 7.85 milliards of Lires as against 3.83 in 1936 has not reached a corresponding rise. The import balance with 5.64 milliards of Lires in 1937 is so about two and a half times that of the previous year. Imports of Italy from colonies amounted in 1937 to 348.5 million Lires as against 155.6 in 1936, the corresponding figures for exports being 2580 and 1717.5 million Lires respectively, with an export balance here of 2233.5 million Lires in 1937 as against 1561 million Lires in the previous year.

The well-known industrialist and head of the world-famous concern of the same name, Bata, has just published an interesting article on export business in an important Prague economic weekly. Though primarily written in relation with Czechoslovakia's foreign trade, the article has points of wider interest, as such to India also in connection with her foreign trade. Bata, in this article, refers to certain alterations in the courses of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. He points out to a comparative slack in expansion of trade with Europe taken as a whole, though Europe still accounts for the greatest part of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade, and as against this, a marked expansion in trade with America, Asia and Africa. Following from this, an alteration bound as well with the autarchy drives in some of the European lands, he stresses on the importance of paying closer attention to the development of trade with fields less hampered and well following of new courses favourable for expansion of business. To advance this, he underlines the importance of, stimulating direct connections with new markets.

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among other things, the Congress must have a standing volunteer organisation of its own. He was naturally much surprised to note that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, though it had a building and a compound of its own and spent considerable amount on office establishment and other things, had no volunteer organisation of its own. Apart from the National Guards, who have done yeoman's service at all Congress functions, there are hundreds of volunteers attached to various institutions in the city but not a single volunteer corps attached to the Congress Committee. The B. P. C. C. should take up this matter soon and seriously.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Motives Behind Hitler-Schuschnigg Meeting

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Feb. 18. (By Air Mail.) The Hitler-Schuschnigg meeting at Berchtesgaden, the Bavarian residence of the German Chancellor came as a great surprise. Rarely has a meeting of sudden moves and steps shrouded with much secrecy, caused so much surprise. Nowhere was there a mention or even a suggestion in advance of this meeting taking place. Indeed, the first communication relating to it appeared after the Austrian Chancellor had already left Berchtesgaden, following eleven hours of almost continuous conversation. The dramatic character of the meeting has obviously gone to add considerably to the political interest in the event.

Causes Of Hitler's Move

The declarations, official and semi-official, about it issued in Germany and Austria, are not very helpful to gauge the importance of the meeting. The background of the meeting and the vague nature of the declarations have given rise to a maze of reflections and speculations. Herr Hitler's announcement speech before the Reichstag next week is expected to throw some real light on the entire affair. Meanwhile, certain factors in connection with the meeting are worth recording. Hitler has been rather keen on the meeting taking place. Chancellor Schuschnigg is understood to have received two invitations, the second very shortly before the actual meeting. This is taken as reflective of the closely held intention in Berlin to take attention away from the changes effected in Germany on the 4th of February or the "4th February purge" as widely referred to with its rather complicated background. It has been thought advisable, apparently, to make a stroke on the foreign political sphere, suited to make noise even

if not to cause an explosion now, greatly to distract attention from tending to concentrate on internal factors in Germany. Schuschnigg's response, at the same time, while possibly reflecting care to get a new acknowledgment of Austrian sovereignty from Germany, it would seem, is also indicative of attention to certain cross-currents at play in Austria, and an uncertainty still retained in foreign political orientations, bound to a good extent with double estimates about the "Rome-Berlin axis" and possibilities of the Mediterranean tension.

Britain's Attitude

These doubts follow again from London's attitude in regard to certain important issues being not clear. Britain, in fact, is still led to a course of waiting and wavering on matters or in directions with the extension of pressure from more sides than one and simultaneously at more fronts. Great Britain at the moment is viewed as getting to be increasingly concerned about the position in the Far East, and with it also increasingly interested to see adjustments made in Europe, that would give her greater freedom of action in regard to the Far East. This is well behind the reported move for an Anglo-Indian understanding. A rigour felt by Italy is also mentioned in this connection as forming a contributing factor. Some of the demands made by Hitler at the meeting with Schuschnigg, claiming greater scope for Nazi activity—they were put forward with an indirect hint of complications under certain conditions, which hint was reinforced by the presence of some high military officers who were also invited to be present at Berchtesgaden, indicate also the aims of putting pressure on Rome to prevent the latter from bargaining away the "Rome-Berlin axis" and showing to Britain the

possibilities of strengthening the "Rome-Berlin axis" and Germany turning to a more vigorous foreign policy, with eyes well on gaining concessions from Britain.

Rome-Berlin Axis

The "Rome-Berlin axis" is seen both by Rome and Berlin greatly as a means to enhance bargaining power, especially with Britain. It also leads to increased speculations or expectations about the nature and extent of concessions, a circumstance that has already hampered the course of the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" concluded a while back between London and Rome. The Far Eastern developments further add to such expectations. The British position thus stands complicated by a combination of circumstances and this also leads Britain, on one side, to show attention to the paths of understanding with Italy and Germany, and on the other side, newly, to give more care in demonstrating moves suggestive of strengthening of forces, suited to show themselves as barriers to extension of pressure by Rome and Berlin. The Hitler-Schuschnigg meeting, accounting the great attention it has found in London, thus marks a development bound with the extension of pressure, trend of German thoughts for gaining concessions from Britain, and estimation of Britain now getting more closely concerned with the Far Eastern situation. The state of German outlook, which is of much weight and influence on the other two, is expected to be revealed more definitely in Herr Hitler's forthcoming Reichstag speech.

Britain And Propaganda

Recently it will be remembered Britain gave evidence of attention to the value of resorting to new methods of propaganda by the de-

(Continued on page 9 Col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DICTATORS ARE PLEASED!

There can be no doubt in the mind of anybody in the world that if documents relevant to the Chamberlain-Eden dispute were published, they would both vindicate Mr. Eden and condemn Mr. Chamberlain. It would be objectionable enough for any responsible statesman of a so-called democratic Power subscribing to accepted international obligations to seek friendly arrangement with a country of unmitigated past like Signor Mussolini. But to set about it under the threat of "now or never" and in a manner which was brought out by the "dramatic incident" with Mr. Lloyd George was positively scandalous. The one thing that Mr. Chamberlain's whole conduct reveals is that he has been eager to sell Abyssinia, Spain, the League, the non-Fascist nations of Europe and even whatever was left of Britain's prestige to Fascism. And he is out to put the deal through regardless of every other consideration. No wonder the Italians and Germans are pleased with the appointment of Lord Halifax as Foreign Secretary.

BEARING FRUIT.

The Hitler-Schuschnigg agreement, composed really of Herr Hitler's terms and Doctor's Schuschnigg's acceptance of them, is bearing its inevitable fruits earlier than was expected. It has given such a fillip to the Nazi movement that Austrian Nazis were encouraged within a few days of the 'peace' between Germany and Austria to prepare mass demonstrations. Further, more they planned to make Graz the 'Munich of Austria' and some of them even spoke of a march to Vienna. It is true that these demonstrations were banned by the Government and that elaborate military measures have been taken to stop them. But the fact that the Nazis presumed to defy the ban is an eloquent commentary on the effects of the Hitler-Schuschnigg settlement. In this connection it is interesting to note that while Hitler ordered—and of course, Dr. Schuschnigg obeyed—a ban on all newspaper comments in Austria against the settlement he has said nothing about the Nazis of Graz.

FRENCH REBUKE.

The speeches in the French Chamber both in favour of, and against, collective security constitute a commentary definitely uncomplimentary to the conduct of statesmen who are in charge of British Foreign policy to-day. M. Flandin's plea that small nations should not be misled any more is as striking a rebuke to Great Britain as the declarations by the French Premier and the French Foreign Secretary that France would stand by the League and small nations and the she would not pursue "a policy of surrender of principles." But we have no doubt that this rebuke—rendered more emphatic by the nature of the vote of confidence passed by the Chamber in M. Chautemps' Government—will have no effect on Chamberlain. The references to Anglo-French friendship and co-operation are a reminder to Britain of her moral obligations towards France. But Mr. Chamberlain, out to surrender all principles, will scarcely hesitate to betray France too. In fact, he has already done it.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

At a rally of the Bombay Municipal scouts on Sunday Premier Kher did well to emphasise strongly the need for a truly national All-India Scout organisation. He said that in the past the main idea behind the scout movement had been to support and strengthen the forces of imperialism but hoped that a truly national organisation would soon come into existence. To this end he suggested that the minimum requirement necessary for recognition by the International Bureau, namely, God and country, was a very satisfactory solution which would help to secure unity and Co-ordination of all Provinces and States. The same suggestion was made by the last All-India Scout Conference at Allahabad but the Headquarters' Council of the Baden-Powell Association has opposed this and many other recommendations of the Conference for inaugurating a truly national organisation. However, if all the Congress Governments support the Conference such an organisation will soon come into existence and in course of

time every other scout institution will realise the need to join the national body.

CONGRESS AND THE STATES

When the Congress President visited the Bombay office of the All-India States Peoples' Conference on Monday he expressed his surprise at Mr. Balvantray Mehta's remarks that the people of the States in Kathiawar and Gujarat were not allowed to form Congress Committees in the States assigned to Gujarat Province. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Subhas Bose, "I was under the impression that the people of the States had not taken care to organise committees and the logical inference was that they were trying to exploit the good name and prestige of the Congress without doing anything themselves." We would like to know what precisely is the position about the relations between the Congress and the States in Gujarat and Kathiawar. In any case we wholeheartedly endorse the President's suggestion the States people in general to carry on a vigorous agitation for constitutional reforms in the States through such organisations as they can bring into existence. If a Congress Committee cannot help them much, Congress leaders can. And that is no small thing.

WANTED AN INQUIRY

The news of the alleged firing on a gathering of farmers by the Mansa State authorities has created considerable disquiet not only among the subjects of the State but also among the public elsewhere. The recent enhanced assessment has been stoutly opposed by the agriculturists who have as a last desperate remedy resorted to a no-tax campaign. The growing success of this Satyagraha seems to have provoked the authorities and apparently their methods of enforcing law and order have led to this tragedy. It is hoped that there will be an official inquiry into the firing on an unarmed and peaceful crowd. At the same time it may be suggested that responsible Congressmen and State workers should at once institute



English cooking, according to a French expert, is plain song. But the Indian Federation is a cacophony of discordant notes.

Dr. Gregory, the British Economic Adviser to the Government of India, declared at Benares that "the world of to-day was fast approaching towards a climax of political chaos and economic destruction."

This is sheer alarmism. Between Mr. Neville Chamberlain in Britain and Sir James Grigg in India the world not only of to-day but also of to-morrow and even of the day after to-morrow, is well in hand.

"The economic problems of India," proceeded Dr. Gregory, "were in themselves, so very typical that they required special treatment."

And it is because the type of problems is "so very typical" that a British specialist has been called in.

Doctor Gregory declared in conclusion that the Government of India was trying its utmost for rural uplift.

Behold the budget.

According to Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlvi that Muslims in India either racially and ethnologically or through marriage and geographical association become unrecognisably Indian.

Then where's the Problem? And has he consulted Mr. Jinnah?

"It is incorrect," asserts Sir Ali Mahomed with a full sense of 'my responsibility,' "to account the Muslims as a minority."

Good. But, again, where's the "Problem" then?

By the way, Sir Ali Mahomed had better not strain his sense of responsibility too much. Another slight pull and the Hindus will be a minority. Which would be most inconvenient since they might demand rights and privileges of a minority as conceived by Sir A. M. K. Dehlvi and Co.

The Muslims, Sir Ali Mahomed informed his audience, had "their political baptism under the All-India Muslim League at Karachi, in 1907, which I had the privilege to welcome as the Chairman of the Reception Committee."

We knew that not. But with due deference to the venerable nurse who assisted at the baptism under the Muslim League, in 1907, we must point out that the age of the Muslim League now is between six and three months.

The Muslim League leader talks happily about its new creed of full Independence too.

We cannot—it is simply impossible—help recalling the solemn jibes of Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues re: the oath of allegiance which hypocritical Congressmen have to take while professing "Independence."

Or perhaps "full" instead of "complete" makes all the difference.

What the Congress Government have brought forth is, complains Sir Ali, "by way of palliatives and half-hearted measures."

Hurrah. We are eagerly looking forward to radical amendments and suggestions by the Muslim League party.

But we look forward in vain, unless it be a full-hearted repudiation of Mrs. Tyabji.

But let us take leave of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan and the Muslim League otherwise he would unerringly discover, in these remarks, the secret machinations of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Arrangements are being vigorously made to resist Nazi demonstrations in Vienna.

Herr Hitler has obviously not heard about it.

"What if I have loved another, dear? It has only prepared me for the greater, higher love I have for you."

Maybe, but how do I know that the love you have for me isn't preparing you for a greater, higher love for someone else.

An independent inquiry of their own and also take all possible steps to help the victims of the firing. The brave farmers who have been waging their Satyagraha in the face of heavy odds are entitled not only to the moral support but the active help of the country.

Organise, Unite And Consolidate

Rashtrapati's Advice To Suburbanites

BE PREPARED TO UNDERGO STORMS AND TURMOIL BEFORE ACHIEVING FREEDOM

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Saturday. Vile Parle had the unique honour of inviting the Rashtrapati, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, to address the residents of the Suburban District. And the Parletes greeted the first official entry of the nation's chosen leader. Flags and bunting and decorative arches were displayed all through the roads leading to Sheth Ramjee Keshavjee's compound. Several associations, and prominent persons gave him a royal reception. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, to whom the cause of the suffering detenus is more at heart received during his short visit, Rs. 101/- from Sheth Kantilal, Rs. 51 from Sjt. C. T. Shah and Rs. 51 from Sjt. Chimanlal Chunnial, towards the Bengal Detenu funds. COMPLETE CHANGE IN POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Subhas Babu was in a reminiscent mood. For as soon as he rose to address the eager and expectant crowd of more than five thousand, he referred to his last visit to Vile Parle in 1932 under the circumstances totally different. Vile Parle was the last meeting Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed in those days and soon he was on his way towards the clapped doors. But six years that had elapsed between then and now, he said, had completely changed the political outlook in the country. And this change was more visible by the study of the attitude of the custodians of Law and Order towards the Congress and its workers. To-day these custodians were more inclined to help the national cause which was due to the change at the helm.

"But this does not mean," reminded the President of the Congress, "that we are any nearer our goal of complete Independence. The destination, the goal, is still far away off; and before the country reaches its goal, the people will have to undergo who knows how many storms and turmoils."

MASSES BEHIND CONGRESS
"But one thing was quite clear to him. There was enough faith and confidence in the people. The political crisis that arose in U. P. and Bihar amply demonstrated the strength and confidence of the public who were always behind their spokesmen. Happily for the country and the Government the crisis is averted for the present. Government have sufficiently realised the strength of the Congress and unity amongst Congressmen. They have honourably retreated and made good their difference over the Constitutional convention of the Ministerial responsibility.

"Congress has asserted its right that the Ministers are alone responsible for the maintenance of Law and Order in the country and Governors are bound to carry out their recommendations. These established conventions will have far-reaching repercussions on the future trend of the provincial rule. The crisis, although it arose out of the question of the responsibility of release of the politicals in jails, had a very far-reaching effect on the constitutional practice. And the Government will hereafter act on such matters accordingly to the advice tendered by the respective Ministers. Yet it does not mean that everything is smooth sailing. A similar crisis may arise in future on any important issue and the Congress should be alert to defend its rights and privileges, whenever such crisis occur. We have amply demonstrated this, and Government also is conscious of it. What is significant is that the Ministerial demand meant the demand of the Congress, and the demand of Congress meant the demand of the Indian Nation. We have demonstrated that people's demand when united is irresistible."

CONSOLIDATE POSITION
Mr. Bose then dwell upon the situation abroad, and said that if the British Government was not faced with a very delicate situation in Europe on the one hand and the Far East on the other, it would have been a different matter altogether. But to-day they could not displace India or lose its sympathy on the eve of an impending International Crisis threatened by the events in mid-

Europe and the Far East. They had therefore to consolidate their position and organise and strengthen our institution.

NO FOISTING OF FEDERATION
That organised efforts alone, he said, would enable them to face another impending crisis that faced them for the present. "It is that of the determined effort of the British Government to foist the Federation on us," he said. "The Government of India Act of 1935 has two parts, the Provincial and Federal. The Congress has thought it discreet and wiser to work the Provincial Part, however defective it is, but utilising what little powers and rights we get in consolidating our Congress and strengthening the masses. And the Government in India and in England are suffering under the delusion that we will be working this Federal Part also. "In my visit to Europe, I came across many journalists and politicians who entertained such fond hopes. But they now are disillusioned."

"Harpura Congress has once and for all made it quite clear, in unequivocal terms, that there is no comparison between the two, and that the Congress shall resist the Federal Scheme tooth and nail. Whilst the Provincial Part gives us some real powers to do some good, the Federal Counterpart is barren of it. Not only that, but it is hedged in with so many limitations, and safeguards and weightage, that the Congress is not prepared to touch it with a pair of tongs even. Congress is determined to wreck it. And if they succeed in foisting this unwanted constitution on us, the struggle will be grim. The Congress has decided to adopt all effective measures to combat it."

MUSTER STRONG UNDER TRICOLOUR
"What is the duty of the people. They should," said Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, in a ringing voice, "prepare for the fight that looms ahead of us. We should organise and strengthen our resources. People should muster strong under the tricolour emblem, and be ready for any such emergency. The significance of the situation should explain to the masses and a countrywide agitation to rouse them to their sense of duty should be immediately undertaken. He was confident that the Suburban District that has sufficiently evinced its loyalty to Mahatma! and the Congress shall not lag behind."

BOSE'S CALL TO CITY WORKERS

Rally Under Congress Banner And Attain Swaraj

Within an hour, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Congress, addressed two gatherings of more than 50,000 workers at Parel and Gorpudeo on Monday night.

He was the recipient of as many as 30 garlands from different Unions and Associations. The meetings were held under the auspices of the 'F' and 'E' Ward Congress. Excellent arrangements were made and a large number of women listened to the Congress President.

AT KAMGAR MAIDAN
At a meeting held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, where Mr. Jangabhai Joshi presided, Mr. Bose said that the British Government had come to realise that the Congress was vigorous and active and that they knew it for certain that it would remain so.

But improvement of the lot of the people cannot be made without Swaraj. He felt that, now that the Congress had become a massive body there should be discipline in its ranks. Every one who was an Indian had a duty to rally under the banner of the Congress and he did not think that considerations of being rich or poor did weigh, because they were all slaves.

Paying a tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he observed that during his presidency, he had toured from place to place all over the country, had spread the message of the Congress and had generally roused the people from their slumber.

It was their experience from

"STUDENTS MUST USE SWADESHI"

President Bose At Khalsa College, Matunga

The Khalsa College and institution established in Bombay by a national Sikh mission (the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee) as a thoroughly cosmopolitan educational institution, had the honour of a visit by the Congress President, on Saturday the 26th, in the afternoon. He was received at the gate by the Principal and the senior Staff, and taken round to inspect the college building. He was impressed by the magnificent building, the lay out and the extensive college playgrounds. The College hall, and even the corridors outside, were full of overflowing with students from all over the city, and prominent educationists.

Principal Kashmira Singh, welcoming the Congress President, acknowledged the great honour rendered to the institution by his visit. He briefly stated that the College was established in Bombay with a view to inter-provincial contact to bring about a cultural and general unity throughout India. Requesting Sjt. Bose to address the students he said that as a national institution they were proud to have amidst them that day the leader of nationalistic India.

"WEAR SWADESHI"
Rising amidst overwhelming applause Sjt. Bose apologised for the comparatively short speech he would have to make as he was pressed for time and as he had almost completely lost his voice by addressing so many meetings. He laid emphasis on the Swadeshi Movement, and stated that next to Khaddar every Indian should wear Swadeshi. Addressing those present he asked them: "How many of you are dressed in Swadeshi at the moment?" The majority replied they were, but he then pointed out that the mere wearing of Swadeshi was not sufficient and asked them to put the question to themselves as to whether they had cultivated the true Swadeshi spirit without which the Motherland could not serve the Motherland properly. The time and money spent on their education could only be justified if they ultimately devoted themselves to the service of the country. He appreciated the high motives and the sense of national service that had inspired the Sikhs to establish such a well-equipped progressive College in Bombay.

JAIN LAD'S PRESENT TO SUBHAS

BOMBAY, Monday.
"Here is our new General!" in these cryptic words Mrs. Hansa Mehta introduced Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, to a large gathering of Jains, who assembled yesterday evening at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall.

A touching scene was witnessed when a bright Jain lad went near the Congress President and offered him a five rupee note. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was reluctant to take it and inquired of the boy why it was given to him. "It is for you, and I give it with all my heart. Utilise it in any way you like. Please, do accept it, please." These outspoken words of the boy touched the Congress President, who received the present and affectionately patted the boy.

Mr. Subhas Bose remarked that he was pleased with the activities of the Bombay Yuvak Jain Sangh under whose auspices the meeting was held as its members were trying to propagate the Congress Cause. He appreciated their move in collecting funds for the Vithalbai Memorial Fund and paid glowing tributes to the memory of the late departed leader.

He appealed to those present to follow the Congress lead. He was of the opinion that mere increase of the membership of the Congress was not enough. They must have organisation and discipline. Without strict discipline nothing was possible. He then urged the desirability and necessity of having an army of well-trained and organised volunteers. Concluding he said "Even for a non-violent fight, we want an army of disciplined volunteers. Let us have a good volunteer organisation throughout the country."

Party To Congress President By Chicago Radio Company

A tea-party in honour of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, was given by Mr. Motilane, at the Chicago Radio Company on Monday.

PRESIDENT BOSE'S ASSURANCE TO JOURNALISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

in the this country. No true democracy could flourish except in an atmosphere of open and free discussion and independent and disinterested criticism. The Indian Press would always help in establishing true Democracy. Such a help would be effective only if the Press itself was allowed to function as a free and independent guardian of the liberties of the people.

Mr. Brelvi referred to the two types of Press now existing in the world outside India. One type existed in countries like Russia, Germany and Italy, and another type existed in France, England and the United States. In all these countries, the Press was a great power, but in the first category it functioned as a servile instrument of Dictatorship. In the other case in spite of its shortcomings it functioned as a free press, as the voice of the people and it strengthened and developed democratic institutions in those countries. He had no doubt what their choice in India would be and what the choice of the Indian National Congress would be.

Mr. Brelvi welcomed Subhas Babu and thanked him for having accepted their invitation so readily in spite of his many pressing engagements.

BOSE'S REPLY.
Subhas Babu in his reply observed: "This is not mere formality when I say that it gives me a great pleasure to be present here this afternoon in the company of journalists. I have been for sometime at least a journalist myself. I think for a very long time I have been connected with journalism. Even to-day I do not hesitate to call myself a journalist, not a journalist in the narrow sense that my profession is Journalism; but in a broader sense. I am still a journalist."

"When I was in Europe I had to travel from State to State, filling form in every hotel according to the rules of the State. I had to fill in my profession and felt rather intrigued and ultimately I hit upon journalism as my profession. (Laughter.)

Later on I added another profession, namely, that of an author (Laughter). In Europe, therefore, I have been calling myself, a Journalist and an author though the only book I have ever written has been banned (renewed laughter).

CONGRESS LEADERS & PRESS.
"I was greatly interested in the remarks that have fallen from Mr. Brelvi regarding the attitude of certain Congress leaders towards the Press and the journalists. Perhaps, there is some truth in what he said. As far as I am concerned, I would deny the charge. I have my personal experience on this question, and am fully aware of the importance of the Press and a free Press in a country like India. If I may put in a word, the existence of the free Press, if it is necessary for the journalists themselves, is even more necessary for the State, is even more necessary for the public in a slave country like India. The Press is rightly called the Fourth Estate and I have no doubt that in an enslaved country like India, the importance of the Press is even greater than there is in free countries, where there is a high level of education and where men can think for themselves. So far as India is concerned, and the Indian movement is concerned, the Press has played and will continue to play a very important role. If any proof were needed to substantiate this remark.

I would only point to the attitude of the bureaucracy towards the Press. Why has the bureaucracy concentrated their wrath on freedom of the Press? It is because they realise, even though our countrymen do not, what important role the Press has played and will play in a country like India. Therefore to any politician who lays claim to any degree of statesmanship, there would be no doubt as to the importance of the Press and the importance of the free Press in a country like India.

FROM EMPLOYERS TOO.

"Attack on the freedom of Press does not come exclusively from the direction of the State. You have to recognise that there is at least another direction from which there can be an attack on the freedom of the Press, and that is from the direction of the Employer. It has happened frequently that the encroachment on the legitimate rights of the Editor comes not only from the State, but from the employer, and it is, therefore, the duty of the true journalists and Editors, who are worth their salt, to fight for the freedom of the Press and for the freedom of opinion, not only against the State but also against the Employer.

ILL-PAID PROFESSION.
"There is no doubt that Journal-

ists as a class in India are ill-paid.

Any attempt therefore to safeguard their legitimate interests is certainly desirable. So far as I am concerned, my sympathy has always been and will always remain with the journalists. They have an uphill task to do and they have to eke out a miserable livelihood and fight against tremendous odds. They have to bear sometimes the rigours of prison life.

"Every modern political party realises the importance of the Press and devotes a great deal of time and energy to build up a Press as a support to that movement. I do not know how the attitude of the Congress will compare with that of the modern political parties towards the Press in Europe. We have yet to do more in the direction of improving and helping a free, nationalist Press in this country. This is a problem which concerns not journalists alone, but the country as a whole. And as far as I am concerned I am prepared to do my little bit."

Continuing Subhas Babu said that with one point to which Mr. Brelvi had referred he could not concur. Referring to the Press in countries like France, England and the United States, Subhas Babu said that that here the Press was more free than that in the countries like Russia, Germany and Italy. But he doubted if in England the Press was entirely free. There were cases when the Government muzzled the Press or dictated to it. During the days of the Abdication, British Press did not prove to be a free Press, but played the role of a servile Press. In France certain sections of the Press were servile to large finances which sometimes came from questionable sources. They might be aware that one item in the Socialist Party programme was the reform of the French Press.

"UNIVERSAL PROBLEM"
"To maintain the freedom of the Press," Subhas Babu proceeded, "is no easy task. The problem of maintaining a free press is difficult in all countries. It is a universal problem confronting the humanity. We have to take our inspiration from whatever source it comes."

He thanked the organisers of the function and said that he felt perfectly at home amidst so many journalists.

A MIRACLE
Mr. B. G. Horniman thanking Subhas Babu said that the Congress President had shown that he had active sympathy with the journalists and they might look to a very sympathetic treatment from the Congress President and the Congress Executive. There were complaints in the past against what was wrongly called the Congress bureaucracy. But he had no doubt that the Bombay journalists could take care of themselves and they had managed to exercise their function in the face of all difficulties and had kept in the forefront the ideal they had placed before themselves. It was a great satisfaction to look back with satisfaction as a journalist. They had been fighting a great battle for freeing the Press in India during the last quarter of a century. It was a miracle that they had been able to secure practically freedom for the Press.

It was still possible for law to be exercised in a harsh manner against the Press in certain parts of the country. Only recently a distinguished journalist of Bengal was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for what he had written. Personally he thought that though one might not agree with what all was said, the article itself did not call for such action. As long as such things happened in Bengal he could not say that freedom of Press was secured in the province from which the Congress had hailed.

HIT AT POLITICIANS

Mr. K. Natarajan observed that he would put in a word for the politician, the absent man. It was lucky that both Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the present Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were politicians as well as writers. It was the function of the writer to be exact and the function of the speaker or the politician was to be prolix (laughter). When the newspapers published what all the politician said, that might have been found to be inconvenient and the report was blamed as inaccurate (laughter). He hoped that every president of the Congress as well as the president of public organisations would be writers also.

As for the charge that the Press was controlled by the employers, Mr. Natarajan pointed out that once the public knew that a newspaper was controlled by the

Grave Charge Against Soviet Leaders

Yagoda, Bukharin, Rakowsky, Krestinsky And Rykov Among 21 Accused

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.

A trial, probably the most significant in Soviet history, has been announced for March 2 before the military collegium of the supreme court of some of the most outstanding figures of the regime.

Among the 21 accused are Yagoda, a former head of the Secret Police, Bukharin, ex-Editor of "Ezvestia" and ex-President of the Comintern, Rakowsky, President of the Council of People's Commissars for Ukraine, Grinko, Commissar of Finance, Krestinsky, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Rosenholtz, Commissar of Foreign Trade, and Rykov, Lenin's successor as Premier of the U. S. S. R.

All the defendants are alleged to be members of an organisation combining all the opposition elements—Trotskyists, Bukharinists and Mensheviks—and are charged with murder, treason, espionage, and plotting with foreign powers to overthrow the Soviet in exchange for territorial concessions.

Activities Started In 1918

This so-called "Rightwing Trotskyist Bloc" has been charged with organising a system of espionage and wrecking terrorism on behalf of foreign States for the purpose of provoking war in order to dismember the U.S.S.R. and to surrender Ukraine, White Russia, Turkestan, Caucasus and the Far Eastern Maritime provinces to the above foreign States.

The indictment alleges that the accused's activities began in 1918 when they planned the

murder of Lenin, Stalin and Sverdlov and seize power in collusion with Trotsky. They are further accused of the murder of Kirov in 1934 and with the help of prominent doctors including Dr. Pletner, a famous heart specialist of the murder of Maxi Gorki, Menzhinsky, ex-head of the O.G.P.U. and the Chairman of the State Planning Commission, who, all three, were formerly certified as having died naturally.

The organisation it is stated aimed at the establishing of a Bourgeois regime and restoring capitalism.—Reuter.

Nazi March On Vienna?

Armoured Cars And Machine-guns To Pre- vent Meeting In Graz

GRAZ, Feb. 28.
A Viennese infantry regiment equipped with armoured cars and machine-guns is guarding the entrances of the town all day to prevent a giant Nazi mass meeting planned in defiance of an official ban.

The Syrian Nazis are talking of making Graz "Munich of Austria," and the wilder elements even speak of a march to Vienna.

Motor-cycle detachments are patrolling the roads and fighting planes are flying low overhead.—Reuter.

Sir John Anderson Elected

LONDON, Feb. 27.
The Scottish Universities by-election owing to the death of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald resulted as follows:

Sir John Anderson (National Government) 14,042.
Doctor Frances Melville (Independent) 5,608.
Professor Dewar Gibb (Scottish National) 524.
Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell (Independent Progressive) 3,864.—Reuter.

46 World Records

PARIS, Feb. 28.
The International Amateur Athletic Federation has approved a list of 46 world records including Britisher Sidney Wooderson's mile figures, 4 minutes 6 and four-tenths seconds, American Jesse Owens's ten and two-tenths for 100 metres established at Chicago in 1936 over which controversy raged because the track measurements varied and American Forrestown's thirteen and seven-tenths seconds for 110 metres hurdles.—Reuter's Special.

ISABEL MACDONALD WEDS
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Isabel MacDonald married Norman Ridgley.—Reuter.

employer, they would also know what value to attach to it. In the United States, 70 per cent. of the Press carried on propaganda against the Press, but the people supported him, for they knew that the press was supported by financial interests.

The guests were entertained to refreshments.

INCIDENTS IN MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON, Feb. 28.

General Franco's administration having afforded an explanation about the sinking of "Alcira" which the Government considered unsatisfactory, the British Agent in Salamanca has been instructed to express the Government's opinion that the attack was entirely unjustifiable and that the Salamanca authorities will be held responsible for full compensation for the sinking of the ship and losses sustained by the crew.

Regarding other incidents in the Mediterranean, Salamanca has objected in strong terms to British communications, which were considered unjustified and the British Agent has been instructed to reply justifying the language.—Reuter's Special.

Gen. Pershing Better

TUCSON, Feb. 23.
General Pershing although weaker in some ways seems better, says the latest bulletin.
Doctors are more hopeful than yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

the last Civil Disobedience struggle that the people of this country could vindicate themselves and he felt sure that if they could put up a more determined and organised fight, they could achieve their object. To do that, more people should rally round the banner of the Congress and there should be a more spontaneous and greater flow of the spirit of service and sacrifice.

Referring to the proposed legislation with regard to the betterment of conditions of the workers in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Bose personally felt that nothing much had been conceded to the workers, but still it had to be admitted that some benefits would ultimately more good could be done to the workers.

AT GORUPDEO
Mr. Bose was actually mobbed when he arrived at Gorpudeo after the meeting at Parel was over. The place was lit with multi-coloured bulbs and was tastefully decorated with festoons and bunting. Mr. Nagindas T. Master presided.

After making an appeal to the workers to join the Congress in greater number, he said that a national volunteer organisation was essential in the country.

At present there were more than thirty lakhs of people who were members of the Congress and he was sure that with a little more effort that number could be doubled in the current year to enable them to attain Swaraj earlier.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Invidious Distinction Between English Qualified And Indian Qualified Medical Men

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of common knowledge, that since the withdrawal of the I.M.S. and the entrance of Indians into the teaching and administrative appointments of the Medical department in the Bombay Presidency, there has been a consistent policy of those in office to appoint men with foreign qualifications, particularly of the London school, on the mere strength of their degrees, to the exclusion of the highly qualified and experienced men of the Bombay University. After the War Indian students in British Isles got no facilities for practical training in medicine and Surgery during their course of post graduate studies. In fact they finish all their House Surgeons' and House Physicians' terms in India and only go to England to appear for the examination, which they do after an intensive course of coaching. During this time they have scarcely any leisure to look round the Hospitals for clinical work and experience. It is said that they do not so much as get a chance to perform even minor Surgical Operations or even to give an injection. Most of these students have just enough funds to last for the period calculated to obtain the membership or the fellowship of one of the Royal Colleges of England. Few indeed are fortunate enough to have sufficient funds to crown their studies with a tour to the Continental Universities. They then take the first boat back to India to be welcomed with open arms to the Honorary appointments in public Hospitals in the capacity of professors in Colleges and Examiners in the University. How many of the present incumbents of the post of Surgeons, Physicians and in the K.E.M. and Sir J. J. group of Hospitals have had any practical training before they were appointed to them? Most of them were raw and fresh M.D.'s and F.R.C.S.'s of England. They got their hand in after some years work in these institutions in Bombay. A few of them had applied to these posts by wire from England and were appointed before they had actually arrived in India. Whereas men who have taken the local highest qualifications with a fine record in their University career and with considerable experience in practice, but who unfortunately had no means to go abroad or preferred to remain in India, have been set aside.

In every country its own institutions and their products are preferred and respected. In India it is the reverse. The glamour of anything European is still dazzling to the Indian. Where will this blind admiration lead us to? Not surely to the Swaraj we are fighting for. There are Surgeons and Physicians here in Bombay going about in Khadi and Gandhi caps, but who ridicule qualifications of Indian Universities. I might ask them what is the result of their teaching for the last ten or fifteen years during which they have been in office? How many Physicians and Surgeons have they trained to succeed them? What inspiration and example have they given to the graduates for research? Does it redound to the credit of these gentlemen that they should produce only graduates here, and for further qualifications pack year after year, scores of men to England only to pass an examination and qualify for posts here? Why cannot these pioneers who are in office now after having had their share of the lauded education and training in England to be in their turn a group of "Great teachers and Masters" and train up Indian students to succeed them? The report of the last University commission, appointed to inspect the Medical education in Bombay is certainly not an encouraging one. The men now in charge of teaching in the two Medical Colleges in Bombay can not be very proud of the manner in which they have discharged their trust. I will not disclose all that now, it will be matter for another occasion.

I quite agree that a tour to the foreign centres of learning after having done some years of work and teaching, will certainly increase the efficiency and expand the outlook of a teacher and a Medical man. He would then be better able to appreciate the differences between the training of the foreign Universities and ours, than at the time when, as a post graduate appearing for the examination, all his time and energy are absorbed in preparing for the degree. Indeed the repetition of

such visits to these centres once in five or ten years would be still more conducive to the raising of our standard, but a systematic exodus of students just to qualify for degrees to enable them to get jobs here is deplorable. How many of our foreign qualified men repeat a visit to England once they establish themselves here comfortably? A very small percentage undertakes another such tour during their life time. One should remember that the progress of a nation in education is gauged by the efficiency of its own teaching institutions and the respect and esteem of their nationals have for them. We know how in Edinburgh no Physician or Surgeon is appointed to any public Hospital unless he is an Edinburgh qualified man. He may have other degrees and distinction but the first and the minimum essential thing is that he must be a product of their own University. The same tradition exists in England, Ireland and other countries too. Why should that not be in India as well? Thereby we encourage our own institutions and create a demand and respect for them.

Recently six honorary posts were advertised at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in Bombay and all of them were filled up by foreign qualified men. There are now twelve posts advertised as Assistant House-Surgeons and ex-officio tutors at the Sir J. J. group of Hospitals and the Grant Medical College. These minor appointments and certainly within the scope of M.D.'s and M.S.'s of Bombay. I hope better description and more loyal feeling will guide those concerned in the selection of these posts. The Association of M.D.'s and M.S.'s of the University of Bombay have recently sent a deputation to the Hon. the Minister of Health, regarding the prospects of the locally qualified Medical men. They have received an assurance and sympathetic reply which I hope will be translated into action now at least.

During the I.M.S. regime the Surgeon or the Physician, for instance, deemed himself qualified to attain membership for fellowship of one of the Royal Colleges after serving a full-time apprenticeship of a certain number of years in the city or district Hospitals. Apparently they considered that "Experience" as a "sine qua non" of obtaining one of these qualifications, and in the absence of such a qualification the qualification was deemed worthless. After all, the British standard, and the British Empire, on which the sun never sets, has been the eye-sore and the envy of the less favoured nations, and the minimum that one can do, at present, is to try and emulate the standard that they have set. Our contention is not about appointing men with the highest of qualifications; it is, that, a so-called high qualification, in the absence of other safeguards, operates as a premium, to the high detriment of the standard that is essential, and to the wanton betrayal of the standard set by the University of their own province, and incidentally the betrayal of the standard set by people of the province. The writer, who himself is not affected in the least by the existing state of affairs and has not applied for any of these posts feels that this state of affairs should not be encouraged; and further that the province should assert its self respect by envisaging a uniform policy that should command the confidence of the public inasmuch as that their own University has a due and all-embracing place in the scheme which is elaborated and envisaged for the good of the public of this province.

It is difficult to understand how when Bombay University M.D.'s and M.S.'s are deemed qualified to rank as Civil Surgeons at their first Appointment; and yet men with the same qualifications are not deemed fit to hold posts in the capacity of Assistant Surgeons or Assistant Physicians in one of the city Hospitals. A uniform policy of recruitment will certainly add to the prestige of the selection committee and command the confidence of the public, and further re-assure the alumni of the University that they have a place in the scheme of things as will be implemented in the future.—Yours, etc., S. P. B.Sc. (Bom.) M. S. (Bom.) M. D. (Bom.)

Bombay's Budget

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The Hon'ble the Finance Member of Bombay in his Budget Speech yesterday outlined in some detail the policy of his

Government in regard to the electricity industry in the province. He has also now announced the appointment of a Committee to advise Government in regard to fixing maximum rates for electric supply companies. The Director of Information, Bombay, has also issued a communique setting out the conditions and terms on which electric licences will be henceforth granted by the Government of Bombay "with a view to protecting the interests of the consumers of electrical energy".

There will be few who have given any thought to this subject, who will dispute the Finance Member's statement that the supply of cheap electricity is an essential pre-requisite to the economic development of this Presidency and I believe that a detailed and comprehensive investigation into the working of electric supply industry has been overdue some years now. The fact that the use of electricity has not yet been widely spread is to a very large extent due to the cost of supply, the suppliers in most cases having ignored the essential relative poverty of the average consumer both actual and potential and the short-sighted policy of making the maximum profit on minimum consumption. A study of the working of a number of electric supply companies in this Province confirms the experience in other countries that the demand for electricity is elastic and lends itself to a progressive increase as a result of its increasing cheapness. As long ago as 1932 when the Government of Bombay first imposed a duty on consumption of electricity, I pointed out that that duty as an additional charge to the consumer would hamper the development of the use of electricity and that Government ought to look into the rating policy of the electric supply companies, and particularly of the premier company, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. I have long held that the rating policy of this largest electric supply company in the Presidency has been based on antiquated ideas ill-suited to the condition of the City and not inspired to encourage the wider use of electricity. This is completely evidenced by the absence of electric lighting in a large number of residential houses in the City and by the comparatively small use to which it is put even by the average household that is connected with the Company's service. I can speak with personal knowledge of one important customer of the Company which the Company literally reaped for a number of years and which whilst put in competition, offered to supply at a rate which brought down the annual bill to one-third of the previous bill. Either this big company has all these years been engaged in profiteering on an extensive scale or that its management has not been sufficiently competent to bring about a large increase in the use of electricity in the City through a progressive reduction in its rates. In a City like Bombay, with the tremendous potentialities for increasing the use of electricity, a maximum rate of two annas would even appear to be on the high side and I have no doubt that when the Advisory Board now appointed by Government has closely studied the working of this Company, it cannot but recommend the fixation of a maximum rate which would be considerably lower than the rates

actually charged by the Company to-day.

The Finance Member referred to the possibility of having large electricity generating works in other parts of the Presidency similar to those of the Tata Hydro Group in Bombay. This is a very highly technical business and I take it Government will not venture on any extensive project of this character without sufficient and detailed expert scrutiny. This is essentially a businessman's job and Government ought to invite tenders from business people to undertake the erection of such works after Government have been satisfied on preliminary examination that such projects can be reduced to business propositions.

In their anxiety to safeguard the interests of the consumers of electrical energy, Government, I am afraid, have laid down conditions for the issue of new licences which would defeat the very objective of spreading the use of cheap electricity throughout the Presidency.

The first condition requires that from the net profits made by the licensee only 4 per cent. in the first instance, should be allotted to the licensee or the shareholders and that the balance, if any, be distributed equally between the licensee, the consumers and Government. I feel that such a stipulation will severely discourage the flotation of companies for working electric licences in this Presidency. Government appear, in this connection, to have ignored the conditions on which capital can be obtained in this country for industrial projects of this character. He would be a bold man in future who can undertake to float an electric supply company and can obtain his capital from the public on the basis of this condition in the licence. It may not be out of place here to draw the attention of Government to a similar requirement in the London Electricity (No. 1) Act, 1925 where a dividend of 7 per cent. is permitted to the shareholders of electric supply companies before they are called upon to pass on a share in the additional profits to the consumers. London provides a very extensive market for raising new capital and on terms which are comparably lower than obtainable in this country and I believe that if the Bombay Government are genuinely anxious to bring electricity to a cheap rate to the door of the average inhabitant of this Presidency, they should amend this condition and raise the minimum rate of dividend from 4 to 6 per cent. to induce men of enterprise and means to undertake to work electric licences.—Yours, etc., A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, Feb. 26

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 27. Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya Anand Gajpati of Vizianagram has contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund for India, for which an appeal was launched by His Excellency the Governor on Thursday last.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE TEMPLE ENTRY MEMORIAL FUND.

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 26. Mr. G. D. Birla has donated a sum of Rs. 4,000 to the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation Memorial Fund in addition to the sum of Rs. 1,000 contributed by him previously, thus making a total donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the Fund.—United Press.

The Government of Sind have created a post of Honorary Special Officer for Rural Reconstruction in Sind with effect from February 17 and appointed Khan Bahadur Azim Khan Inayat Khan Durani to hold the post.

Resignation In Their Pockets!

Giri's Appeal To Public To Co-operate With Congress Ministry

VIZAGAPATAM, (By Mail).

"The Congress aims at evolutionary socialism and avoided revolutionary Socialism which would mean expropriation, class war and bloodshed. Socialism was bound to come, but the Congress was applying the brakes to the movement to avoid a bloody revolution" said the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries to the Government of Madras in the course of his reply to about a score of addresses presented to him at a public meeting held on the beach.

The ultimate establishment of Socialism might be regulated, continuing Mr. Giri said, by ushering it in degrees as otherwise the alternative was revolutionary Socialism. What the Congress was now doing was to lower the property classes by degrees, and raising the non-property classes up to a level where both would meet without a sudden change in the social structure.

Referring to the aim of the Congress in accepting office and the duty of the public towards the Congress Ministries Mr. Giri observed that no Congress Minister in India, desired to hold office a day longer than it was necessary to serve the best interests of the people. He said "Some of you may not know that some of us carry in our pockets resignation papers so that no time may be lost when the hour strikes for such action." On the other hand the Ministers and the officials under them expected something from the people, and if that co-operation was not forthcoming, the Ministers and officials also had a right to go on strike. If the people did not give opportunities to the Ministry to serve them they would go on strike.

Concluding Mr. Giri said that it was only when the 350 millions of India's children had enough to eat and clothe themselves and every family in every village had a decent house, when the State was able to grant old age and widows' pensions, and medical aid to the people was given at the expense of the State, complete political and economic Swaraj might be said to have been attained.—United Press.

Bihar Congress Chief And District Committees

PATNA, (By Mail).

The President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement:

"A meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee held at Haripura, instructed the District Congress Committees to hold meetings in districts in connection with the ministerial crisis which had arisen in this province and U. P. in view of the fact that the matter has been settled satisfactorily, it is no longer necessary to hold meetings for this purpose and the district committees should carry on as they were doing before the crisis arose."—A. P.

CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

VITHALNAGAR, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Congress Exhibition writes:—The Exhibition Office has been shifted to Ahmedabad. All communications hereafter be addressed to the Secretary, Congress Exhibition, Char-kha Sangh Office, Ahmedabad.

INTRODUCE ADULT FRANCHISE IN CITY

Ministry Must Strengthen And Deepen Roots Of Democracy

The citizens of Colaba mustered strong at the Colabawadi on Sunday evening when a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Adult Franchise League for demanding adult franchise for the Municipal electorate.

Dr. Bhat in the course of his speech said that whenever any scheme was placed before the Congress Ministry or a new demand made the ministry expressed its inability for carrying it out for want of funds. The demand for adult franchise that they were going to make, however, did not involve any expenditure as far as the Government were concerned.

It was a type of reform that the Congress Ministry could carry out without the slightest fear of opposition. As a matter of fact practically all the non-Congress parties in the Assembly were unanimous on the question of this demand.

Mr. A. H. Gadre said that the adult franchise was the first step towards securing the righting of the many wrongs from which the city was suffering. He referred to the slums in the city, the unhealthy condition of many of the roads in those areas, the absence or inadequacy of schools, hospitals, recreation grounds, etc., and asked if those conditions would have been tolerated if the corporators were real representatives of the people.

Mr. Mende Patil said that the Harijans had lost all faith in the richer classes doing anything substantial for the poor and they were now determined on taking their destiny in their own hands. They would fight their own battles, with the help and co-operation of those who were prepared to go with them. But they would not wait for favours and gifts. He therefore asked the audience to strengthen and organise themselves and to muster strong at the march to be taken to the Assembly.

Various other speakers spoke in the same strain expressing the hope that the Congress Ministry would waste no more time in carrying some of the ordinary reforms that cost no money. It was difficult to say how long the Ministry would continue in office. It might be that it would clear away on the eve of Federation, it might resign on any other issue.

It was therefore necessary that the Ministry should completely democratise local bodies before they start on a jailward march.

After a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

"MILITARY MOLOCH SWALLOWS ALL!"

Opinion On "Dull Disappointing" Central Budget

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Dull, disappointing—these two words occur more than once in the Finance Member's speech—applied describe the feeling in the lobby, over Sir James Grigg's fourth performance.

The comment of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, as he was leaving the Chamber, was: "They collect money to spend it and to no purpose of our own."

"It is the most unexciting Budget I have ever known. It shows after all that Sir James Grigg is, by no means as unconventional as he often appears to be," remarked Sir Homy Modi.

Another member observed: "The Military Moloch has swallowed all."

Still another criticism was that the country was being made to pay very heavily, indeed, as the cost of the "Unwanted Constitution."

These remarks sum up the first impressions on the Budget in the lobby.

COLOURED CALCULATIONS.

Sir James Grigg was good enough to refer in his speech to the "highly coloured calculations" in the Press and the forecasts of some of our most imaginative journalists, but the figures disclosed in his speech, bear out my anticipations published in your columns.

He has placed the revised estimates of revenue for the current year, at three crores 90 lakhs over the budgeted figure—no complaint to his skill in preparing the estimates, though he has called himself an "Incurable optimist."

At the same time worst suspicions of the public have been confirmed by his admission that the expenditure in the current year has been swelled by three crores 22 lakhs. The net improvement has thus been reduced to 66 lakhs. The major part of the increase in the year's expenditure is due to army operations. Sir James Grigg has put the next year's total revenue at very nearly the same figure as the current year's, but he has raised the expenditure also to nearly 86 crores, as against the budget estimate of the last year of only 83-1/2 crores.

As this leaves a nominal surplus only of 9 lakhs, it will be a convenient excuse for Sir James Grigg to resist all the attempts of the Opposition in the Assembly to reduce the level of taxation, for his invariable answer to all appeals from the other side will be that he cannot unbalance the Budget.

There is more than one reference in Sir James Grigg's speech to his desire to help the Provinces but the general complaint is, that he has not shown any attempt to economise expenditure by any large retrenchment schemes and to lower the burden of taxation. Sir James Grigg, who called the Budget a very disappointing one, asked why the concessions should not now be cancelled? "The public expected relief, but

no relief has been given," said Mr. Manu Subedar repeated the charge that all the estimates have been underestimated.

NO NEW FEATURE.

"No new feature," wailed even Ghaznavi.

Sjt. G. S. Motilal called attention to the fact that the receipts had gone down and restricted the export of cotton and seeds. As expected, the Budget which merely preserves the "status quo," has not roused any interest or enthusiasm in the lobby, but I gather that the general line of attack will be that the benefit of the increased revenues is being used up by additional expenditure, instead of going to the relief of the tax-payer.

"Financial Instinct And Political Flair" Of Sir James Grigg

LONDON, Feb. 28.

"Both the economic stability of India and the soundness of its financial supervision are reflected in the budget which Sir James Grigg presented on Saturday," comments "The Times."

"It is a notable achievement that the money needed for financing provincial autonomy should be available without new taxation. Sir James Grigg has amply justified his claim that during his period in India he regarded the financing of the new constitution as one of his primary obligations. Few people have really tried to analyse the immensity of the problem of readjusting the Central resources of the country to the new provincial demands."

"No Finance Member in recent years has faced so intricate a task, and Sir James Grigg's achievement must be accounted as a tribute both to his financial instinct and his political flair."

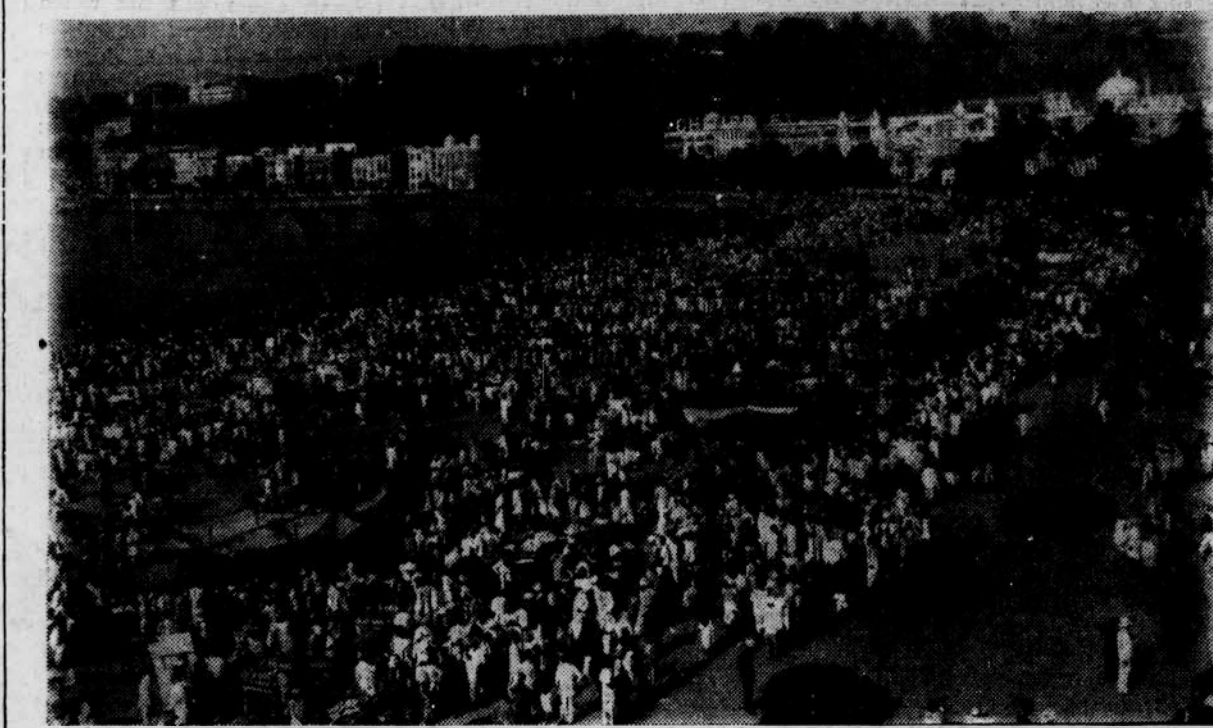
It is clear that the Government of India's present objective is the maintenance of the Central finances on an even keel for the purpose of rendering further and greater aid to the provinces in the future. This policy is certainly in the best interests of India and one which merits the collaboration and co-operation of all elements in that country.—Reuter.

Air Mail From Ceylon To Bombay

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The first plane carrying the mails from Ceylon under the new Empire Air Mail scheme piloted by Mr. Higgins, Tata's Air Superintendent, arrived at the Meenambakkam aerodrome at 1-58 p.m. 28 minutes behind the schedule. The delay was due to strong headwinds en route. A large gathering including the Post Master-General and other officials awaited the arrival of the plane which carried 400 pounds of mails. The plane took off at 2-23 p.m. after refuelling to Hyderabad enroute to Bombay.—A.P.

The United Press understands that in connection with the B.N.C. Mill Workers' Strike at Rajnandgaon since November 21, the Durbar of the Rajnandgaon State is contemplating promulgation of an order applying the Trade Disputes Act and appointing a conciliation board under Section 6.



The scene at Chowpatty sea-shore on Monday, morning, when large numbers of Hindus took a holy bath in the sea on the occasion of the Mahashivratri festival.

CONTRIBUTION OF MUSLIM RULERS TO NATIONAL UNITY

(Continued from page 12.)

maintenance of the spirit of National Brotherhood.

"Blessed are those great personalities, whose memory is still cherished, who are no more, who loved and were loved in return, whose hovering spirit is ever with longing eyes watching the revival of the drama enacted on the stage of Murshidabad in the splendid days of yore.

"Though changing events have wrought far-reaching consequences, but still my belief in Nil Desperandum, the motto of my House, is sustained by the thought that through sorrow's night of darkest hue, comes the light of joy's awakening morn.

INCREDULOUS PROPAGANDISTS
"Here our utterances are not restricted, here we stand not as supporters of one-sided policy in particular, but promoters of good will in general amongst all. Here we are not guided by the murmurings of incredulous propagandists' intimidation but to voice the sentiment of the Hindu and Muslim elements which no attempt can ever expect to see separated.

"We have no quarrel with any enterprising customers, we do not despise them. In fact we are prepared to be led by their wise counsel in so far as it goes to prove it is helpful for further consolidating the foundation on which the principle to the creed of the most formidable organisation—the Indian National Congress—is securely built, collaboration, fraternity, freedom and independence.

"Those who imagine that the Hindu and Muslim Unity is a far-fetched presumption are not only exasperated, but irreconcilable agitators who, through their fury of fanaticism, are responsible for their work of incitement which involves parties in a serious con-

fusion to have a regular Arabic broadcast. Now, it is reported, Britain has resolved to extend propaganda generally and Sir Robert Vansittart has just been appointed as the Chairman of a body or department in that connection. This British resolution has come for a good deal of attention in the European press.

MOGHUL PERIOD
"By way of encouragement, in passing, I should say something in reference to the Hindus and Muslims, who lived during the period of the Moghul Rule side by side, through thick and thin, through changes and development, through the side of articles produced by manual labour, the excellence and quality of which won world wide fame for many a particular kind of art unknown to any other country in the world. But unhappy distrust and disunion began to grow steadily amongst the people of India through inter-ethnic troubles culminating in a general decline and downfall of the Moghul Empire with which the sunshine of former days also departed.

"Let me refer to the past history of India throughout six centuries when her destinies were in Muslim hands; it has furnished conclusive proof of the political, cultural and economic affinities of the two great communities living as neighbours in peace and contentment. Men of literary taste amongst the Hindus and Muslims alike through the extent of their knowledge and learning excelled in composition, poetry, astrology of which they have left behind undying impression never to be obliterated. The economic expression now prevailing can be to a certain extent minimised by the revival of old cottage industries such as weaving, carving, pottery, tannery, soap-making, sugar-making, etc., etc.

MUSLIM RULERS
"The stimulus given by the Muslim rulers and potentates to indigenous arts and handicrafts added to the increasing prosperity of the land by keeping the people who would have been otherwise poverty stricken constantly engaged in the work of their respective professions. The question of agriculture and the steps to be taken to improve the status of the Zamindars and ryots under this need largely depends upon those who have a practical knowledge of the agricultural conditions of this country."

Concluding the President said:—"The conviction that the past is compensated for by what the future brings is correct, if the verdict of time that history repeats itself is acceptable. We must take courage, we must infuse a new spirit into our anticipations by evoking the blessings of the Almighty that the fulfilment of a stern hope abandoned by many in the not distant future, usher in the dawn of the realization of a free, happy and contented India.

"It now only remains for me to thank you for the kind reception you have given me and to congratulate you, as I do with all my heart, upon the proud position you have already attained and which I hope you will seek further to improve as through misfortune's prickly path you traverse wearily but persistently to receive the much coveted reward that awaits you.

"Foremost among the dictates of conscience, its injunction to be faithfully observed is that: 'In pursuance of truth, danger we do not dread, though long may seem the journey, we must fearlessly go ahead.'"—United Press.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

cision to have a regular Arabic broadcast. Now, it is reported, Britain has resolved to extend propaganda generally and Sir Robert Vansittart has just been appointed as the Chairman of a body or department in that connection. This British resolution has come for a good deal of attention in the European press. Propaganda to-day follows more closely set aims, though the aims might be often disguised, and it also employs an extended technique. Italy and Germany in recent period have been specially active in the extension of propaganda. Nazi leaders have themselves often declared that they came to give close attention to propaganda particularly on seeing the role and effect of British propaganda during the war. And now Britain, in turn, apparently, is to follow the German step or lead. Variations doubtless there will be. In any case there is to-day a wider care to propaganda, a development that India also cannot afford to overlook.

Goga Cabinet Falls

The Roumanian Government has within a short time undergone another change. The much discussed Goga Cabinet has been now superseded by a new one presided over by the Patriarch Christea. The Goga Government when it came to power, it will be recalled, created much attention, as it was felt that it would initiate certain radical internal alterations above all touching closely the minorities, and even more, since it was viewed that it would bring about some changes in Roumania's foreign political orientations. These arose estimates, not wholly unfounded, of Bucharest moving nearer to Berlin and also Rome, bringing with it, a weakening of Roumania's understanding with France and to an extent also of the idea of Little Entente. Though tendency for such alterations came to receive a check, an urge for it was thought as kept or retained by the Goga regime. This was also indicated by the welcome given to it by the Italian Press and even stronger welcome extended by the German Press. The Goga regime has now fallen for a number of reasons coming together quickly and some of them asserting intensively. Strong representations were made from London and Paris against the course of radical alterations of minority policy. From Paris especially reserve on the issue was shown as well bound with political dissatisfaction. The presentations also carried suggestions of detachment extending to the economic sphere. It is believed, that check rose also in regard to military supplies from France and also from Czechoslovakia which takes a leading position as supplier to Roumania. King Carol also came to lose confidence of the Goga regime serving well as a barrier to the development of the "Iron Guards" or known after its formal suppression as "All For The Fatherland Party" led by Codreanu, held as keeping more pronounced views for strengthening friendship with Germany and in whom the King is inclined also to see a rival to him as well. The changes of the 4th of February in Germany and particularly the coming of Ribbentrop as the chief of the German Foreign Office also came to be viewed by the King with much care, as they were associated with Germany's interest to follow a more assertive policy in the foreign sphere which under circumstances could cast its impress keenly on South-Eastern Europe. Notes, rather strongly worded, from Moscow to Bucharest against the minority policy as held to be altered by the Goga regime, served, so to say, as final touches in leading the King to drop Goga and call a new regime to power. The new one is much in the nature of a military dictatorship. A significant aspect of the change is the coming back to office of the old Premier whom Goga replaced, Tatarescu, as Foreign Minister. Tatarescu's return is commented upon as an expression of Roumania's attention to keep to the line of understanding with France and uphold well the idea of the Little Entente. The present change in the Roumanian Government, obviously, has caused in Berlin much annoyance and considerable disappointment. A measure of this disappointment is also the urge that it has given to Berlin for the realisation of the meeting between Hitler and Schuschnigg. The change in Roumanian Government manifests the keen alertness as relating to the Danubian region and it underlines the staving character of the Little Entente. Inside Roumania itself, meanwhile, sharp currents are at

MANSA SUB-INSPECTOR RESIGNS

Mounted And Armed Police To Recover Revenue

MANSA, Feb. 28. The no-tax campaign conducted by the peasants of the Mansa State in the last two months against the alleged increase of about 200 per cent. land revenue in the last 30 years culminated yesterday in the arrest of the President and Secretary of the Peasants Committee and others. A peasants public meeting assembled and elected another President and resolved to continue the struggle unabated.

The police sub-inspector of Mansa is reported to have resigned. Meanwhile a posse of mounted and armed police are trying to recover the land revenue by attaching a heap of grain lying in a peasant hut in Mansa. A number of women collected and cordoned round the heap of grain. In the ensuing melee one woman was seriously injured and was brought to the municipal hospital at Ahmadabad. Hearing of the incident the peasants of other villages collected in Mansa. 1 policeman is reported to have died in the air. None is injured.—A. P.

GRADING & MARKING OF HIDES

Tanners And Marketing Staff Representatives Confer

NEW DELHI, By Mail. Problems relating to the grading and marking of hides were discussed at an informal conference between the Central Marketing Staff and representatives of tanners and hide merchants, held at Cawnpore on February 14 under the chairmanship of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. In addition to several members of the Tanners' Federation of India, exporters and country merchants trading in hides were also present at the meeting.

The working of the hide grading stations at Delhi, Agra and Calcutta was reviewed and certain minor modifications in the rules for the grading and marking of hides, considered necessary in the light of the experience gained, were agreed upon. It was decided to carry on the experimental grading scheme for a further period and on a more extended scale.

The question of improving the method of flaying was also discussed, and it was decided to try and arrange experiments with mechanical flaying at certain hide grading stations. Further, in order to encourage careful flaying, it was decided to continue the system of paying premium to flayers, and, as a token of their interest in the work, some of the firms' tanners present agreed to contribute towards this expenditure.—United Press.

Road Development In Tripura State

AGARTALA (Tripura) February 28. The fact that the Tripura Government have decided to embark on an intensive programme of road-development within the State is disclosed by a Durbar order just issued according to which either improvement or new construction, as the case may be, of eight roads will be taken up immediately by the Public Works Department for which Rs. 50,000 has been set aside from the Central Road Fund and allotted to be spent during the remaining two months of the financial year.

Besides these roads, it is understood that the Divisional Improvement Boards have also been directed to spend nearly Rs. 20,000 for the amelioration of the conditions of the local roads situated in the respective divisions.—United Press.

play. Much in the circumstances will depend upon the Government's ability to combine firm hold with the carrying out of progressive internal measures. That a serious view is taken of the internal situation is shown by the hanging now of practically a state of martial law over Bucharest, prohibition of open air meetings and demonstrations widely, restriction of autonomy of universities, and extension of surveillance over officials.

SEQUEL TO MURDER OF EDWIN ARNOLD'S SON

High Court Confirms Sentences On Two Persons

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25. Mr. Justice Hamilton and Mr. Justice Yorke of the Oudh Chief Court confirmed to-day the sentences of death and transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge of Fyzabad on Paramanand and Ramdulare, respectively, for having murdered Mr. Channing Arnold, son of the late Sir Edwin Arnold (author of "The Light of Asia"), and Muhammad Wasullah on August 30 last.

The evidence showed that Mr. Arnold had purchased 65 'bighas' of land from the Raja of Hasanpur in the village of Pakhree, Sultanpur District, Paramanand claimed certain rights in the land but they were not proved.

As he was having trouble with Paramanand, Mr. Arnold informed the police before cutting 'dhak' jungle standing on the land. While doing so, Mr. Arnold and three others of his party were suddenly attacked by Paramanand, who was armed with a spear, and Ramdulare, armed with a 'lathi'.—A. P.

EMOTIONAL SETTING FOR HARIPURA

Tributes To Bengal Singers Of "Bande Mataram"

HARIPURA. Eulogising the party from Bengal who sang the "Bande Mataram" song at the Congress session, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said:—

Outside Bengal it is impossible to hear "Bande Mataram" song so exquisitely and with such deep and thrilling emotions as it was sung at Haripura Congress at the opening and closing of the memorable session.

"The other songs too were beautifully rendered and many thousands of men and women who had the pleasure of hearing the Bengal singers will long remember the delightful impression created by real harmonies of the voices and music."

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya said:—

"The opening song by the "Bande Mataram" party under the direction of R. R. Mukherjee, lent both colour and delight to the whole function. The musical party of any political performance is usually a neglected item—few perhaps realise the immense psychological value or significance of good melody at public functions. We have, therefore, to be very grateful to this young troupe from Bengal who gave us not only good music but also provided a fine emotional setting for the whole session."—United Press.

U. P. PRISON PROBLEMS

Legislative Committee To Examine Expert's Report

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26. The Ministers and the Parliamentary Secretaries attended Office to-day. The U. P. Government have constituted a committee of members of both the Houses of the Legislature with Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary, as Chairman and Mr. P. C. Mogha, Judicial Secretary of the U. P. Government as Secretary.

The Committee will examine the Jail Expert Committee's report together with other prison problems relating to the Superintendent and the staff, classification of prisoners, prison labour and manufacture, offences and punishments, reformatory influences, hygiene and medical administration, jail visitors and the grain purchase committee and general conditions.—United Press.

WHY GOVT. OF INDIA AGENT IN E. AFRICA?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26. Mr. Shamsuddin, Leader of the East African Indian National Congress Delegation, has issued the following statement:—

"A controversy is going on in this country with respect to the appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in East Africa. Seth Govind Das who had recently been to East Africa expressed that public opinion in that country is opposed to such an appointment. I also want to make it clear that it is so. I have recently received a cable from the Executive of the East African Indian National Congress to the effect that the appointment of such an Agent should be opposed."—United Press.

The Satara District Local Board expunged the vote of "no confidence" passed by the Board last October against its President, Rao Saheb Kalyani.

NO COMMUNALISM IN EDUCATION

Punjab Premier's Convocation Address In Dyal Singh College

LAHORE, Feb. 26. Delivering the Convocation Address of the Dyal Singh College to-day, the Punjab Premier, Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, said:—"I cannot help recalling the first Sikh Educational Conference at which the late Dyal Singh Majithia proposed my father to the chair. That was a compliment both to the leaders and to the spirit of the times and the far-sightedness of the organisers of that Conference.

NO COMMUNALISM IN EDUCATION
"I wish and pray that that spirit, which transcended the narrow, parochial or sectarian considerations and outlook, may again prevail and strengthen the bonds of fellowship and common citizenship, which is so essential for the development and progress of the Nation.

"One way of reviving that spirit is to invite the recognised Educationists and public leaders of other communities to educational conferences and similar functions, in order to encourage and emphasise the correct view, namely, that education and culture are human and national affairs, and their growth must not be allowed to be stunted by petty short-sightedness of communal considerations."

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG MEN.
Concluding, the Premier said:—"I fully realise the gravity of our economic and social problems and the stern realities of struggle for life awaiting our young men outside the threshold of their colleges. But I have faith in the scheme of Providence, the potentialities of this Province and our determination to render the best service to our Motherland.

"I, therefore, feel confident that, given the freedom from useless communal strife and bickerings, and co-operation of the best elements in the country, our young students who are now leaving the portals of their college, may confidently look forward to a better, happier and more prosperous Punjab."—United Press.

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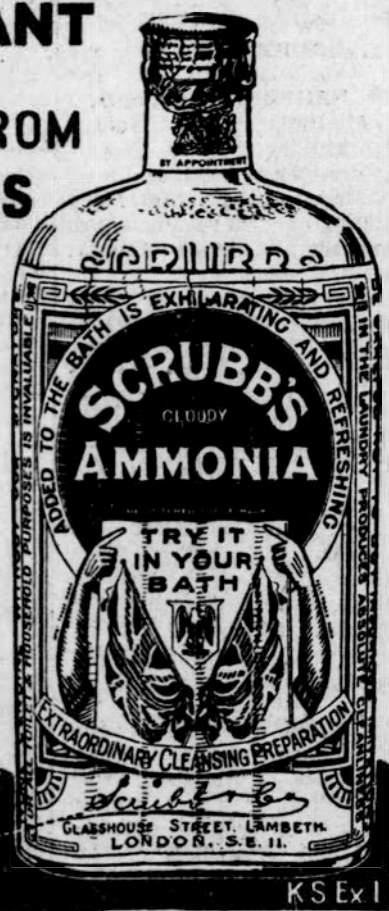
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LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE



Reserve Bank Is "Avoiding Main Issue"

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INDIGENOUS BANKERS AND RESERVE BANK NOT INCAPABLE OF ADJUSTMENT

Mr. C. B. Mehta's Speech At Bombay Shroff Association's Meeting

In the course of his speech, Mr. Chuni Lal B. Mehta, President, Bombay Shroff Association, at the 27th annual meeting held on Sunday, said:—

You are well aware that an obligation was placed on the Reserve Bank of India in clause 55 (A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934, to submit, to Government proposals for legislation, if it thought fit, for associating the credit agencies other than the scheduled joint stock banks with the credit machinery of the Reserve Bank. In pursuance of the aforesaid obligation, the Governor of the Reserve Bank put forward first a scheme, and then another, and leading commercial institutions in different parts of the country gave their opinions and recommendations. All these opinions were strongly in favour of indigenous bankers. It is no wonder that such recommendations were made, as the indigenous bankers have been rendering services of no mean order to agriculture, trade and industries since the last hundreds of years, and any scheme of banking or specially Reserve Banking which omits to take note of their existence is bound to prove a failure. It must be said that the Governor of the Reserve Bank in his second note practically accepted the position of indigenous bankers and put forward in the schedule to it several suggestions for according to them their rightful place. In fact, both the Bombay Shroff Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber replying to the second note observed to the effect that they congratulated the Reserve Bank authorities for their preparedness to assimilate and execute the pronounced recommendations and views of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and the Indian Legislature in the matter of direct linking of indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank of India and that the Reserve Bank authorities now appeared to have fully realised the tremendous importance of the private indigenous bankers in the Indian banking system. In the two replies that the Bombay Shroff Association sent to the Reserve Bank of India, they accepted practically all the points such as minimum amount of capital, separate books of accounts on the lines suggested by the Reserve Bank, speculation a disqualification, supplying all the particulars to the Reserve Bank; taking their guidance, and submission of periodical statements to the Reserve Bank. As regards shroffs not receiving deposits on which emphasis has been laid in the report of the Reserve Bank, in fact, what the shroffs wrote was to the effect that such a step would come in slowly as a part of the programme of the indigenous bankers. It is therefore very surprising to note that the Reserve Bank authorities, after all this, now make a complete "volte face" in their report and remark that the replies of representative indigenous reasons. In the Draft Scheme of the Reserve Bank it was stipulated that the indigenous bankers must confine their business to banking proper as defined in the Indian Companies Act, and that any other business that they might be conducting should be wound up within a reasonable time. It was further stipulated that the indigenous bankers should file with the Reserve Bank the periodical statements prescribed for the scheduled banks and should publish the returns prescribed for the scheduled banks under the Indian Companies Act. A perusal of our Association's reply to the Reserve Bank, dated 10th September 1937, should at once indicate that, except for some modifications, the conditions laid down in the Draft Scheme have been accepted by your Committee.

As regards publishing periodical returns our Association only objected to open publication but was prepared to accept the principle that all particulars should be supplied to the Reserve Bank. In the circumstances, it is unfair to say that conditions of vital importance were not accepted. Bankers were not favourable and that the ultimate solution must be the development of an open bill market in which first class bills are freely negotiated. No attempts have been made to substantiate this categorical statement by adducing convincing evidence to the indigenous bankers. The suggestions of your Committee were not against the spirit of the scheme or against modernisation of business. Your Committee merely asked that such modernisation should be gradual with due regard to the practice and requirements of indigenous bankers. The differences between the indigenous bankers and the Reserve Bank are not incapable of adjustment. But the belief is growing that the Reserve Bank is avoiding the main issue.

MONEYLENDERS' BILL
I shall now refer to the Moneylenders' Bill which was introduced in the January session of the Bombay Legislature and the Debt Conciliation Bill which is to be introduced hereafter. The general views of your Committee as regards the control of moneylenders and debt conciliation were placed before the members of the Ministry of the Local Government at the reception held in their honour by the Association in January last. Thereafter, the text of the Moneylenders' Bill is published and now the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee.

The Moneylenders' Bill seeks to have some form of control over moneylenders who play a large part in the economic life of the country. However, joint stock banks, co-operative societies and companies are excluded from the scope of the Bill. The main object underlying such legislation is to reduce higher rates of interest and stop malpractices amongst certain members of the class of moneylenders working in rural, urban and city areas. Though obviously, it aims at the suppression of the usurious type of moneylenders, it is too wide in scope and extent.

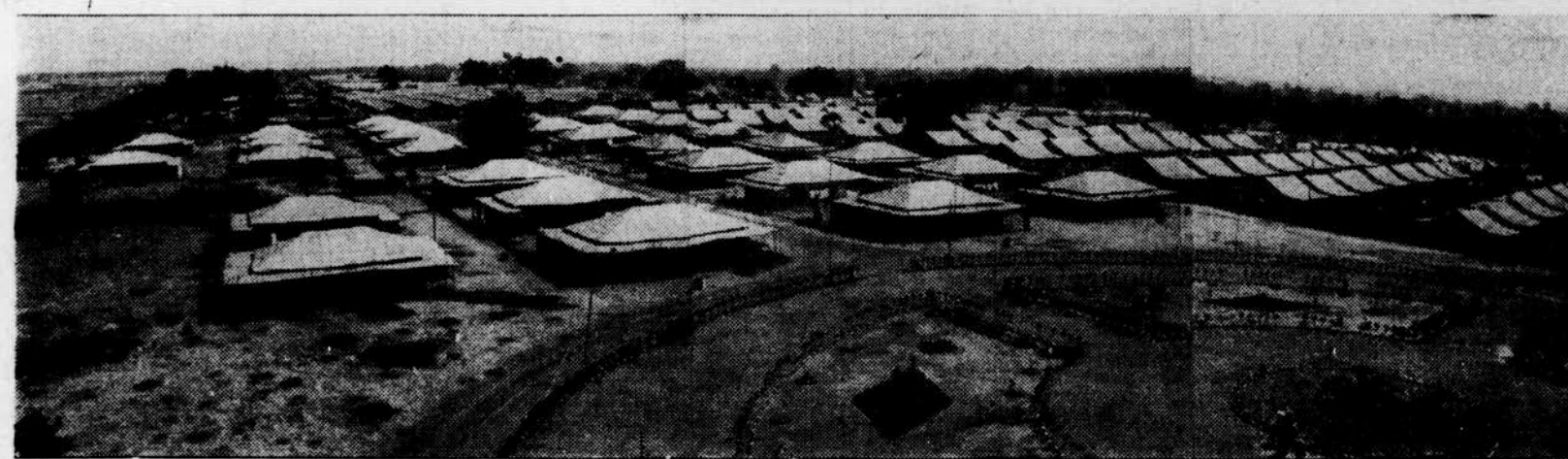
As regards debt conciliation, I may point out that composition of debts by conciliation is a practicable method. We have expressed our approval of this principle and also made suggestions in the matter. I do not think it necessary to say anything more at this stage, as the exact provisions of the Bill are not yet known.

About a fortnight back, the Government of India introduced a Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly dealing with stamp duties on certain negotiable instruments. It is hoped that the part of the Bill dealing with stamp duty on cheques and demand "hundis" would be dropped. Concluding, Mr. Mehta referred to the steady deterioration of the export trade, and said:—

"Our export trade is falling very rapidly. Ever since the collapse of the commodity prices after March last, the deterioration commenced. In view of the fact that comparable figures exclusive of Burma are not available for last year, it is not possible to measure the deterioration accurately. But every one knows that the export trade in several commodities has suffered recently. The result is that the Reserve Bank could not purchase in the open market all the sterling requirements of the Government and it had to part with a substantial portion of its own sterling balances in favour of the Government. When this source was exhausted early in January last, the Reserve Bank was forced to sell a portion of the sterling securities held by the Issue Department. Since then, by allowing a high rate of interest on Treasury Bills, the authorities have been able to buy sterling every week. A higher level of commodity prices combined with an increase in the quantum of exports is necessary to enable the Government to furnish themselves with the requisite amount of sterling. The sterling is the most overvalued currency in the world and the rupee, being linked to it, is meeting the same fate. Even as between the sterling and the rupee, the latter remains overvalued, as a comparison of the commodity indexes in Britain and India would indicate."



A Bird's-eye view of the Congress Volunteers' Camp, Subjects Committee Pandal and Exhibition grounds at Vithalnagar Haripura.



A general view of the Congress Delegates and visitors' Quarters at Vithalnagar, Haripura.

SPINNING & WEAVING IN CIVIC SCHOOLS

Features Of Madras Corporation Education Budget

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Some of the features of the Elementary Education Budget of the Corporation of Madras for the next year are the introduction of spinning and weaving in half-a-dozen boys' schools, the opening of more schools and increased provision for physical education. The total expenditure on elementary education in the city is estimated at Rs. 10.57 lakhs.

Manual training is being given at present in 31 boys' schools. It is proposed to change the manual training in six of these schools to spinning and weaving. It is also proposed to introduce spinning and weaving in six Corporation girls' schools also. Thus, when the scheme is introduced there would be a dozen schools imparting instruction in spinning and weaving and about 30 schools imparting instruction in carpentry etc. under the management of the Corporation.

The Government will be approached for a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs during the coming year for the purpose of constructing school buildings.—United Press.

SUIT AGAINST CONGRESS M. L. A.

BHAGALPUR, (By Mail).

A civil suit claiming damages of Rs. 2,000 has been brought against Pandit Rajendra Misra M.L.A. (Congress) by Rai Bahadur Haldhar Prasad Singh in the Civil Court of Madhipura at Supaul.

The damages are claimed for alleged defamation through leaflets distributed during the elections.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference Support Rent Regulation Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Tenants' Conference was held on February 24, at 8 p.m. A resolution supporting Mr. Joshi's Rent Regulation Bill coming on the 5th March in the Bombay Legislative Assembly was passed unanimously.

By another resolution it was decided to hold propaganda meetings in different wards of the City to enlist support for the Bill.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has extended the term of office of the councillors of the Kalyan Municipality up to October 31, 1938.

The requisite amount of sterling. The sterling is the most overvalued currency in the world and the rupee, being linked to it, is meeting the same fate. Even as between the sterling and the rupee, the latter remains overvalued, as a comparison of the commodity indexes in Britain and India would indicate."



Babu Subhas Chandra Bose was the recipient of an address from the Bombay Bullion Exchange staff at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday. Sardar Vallabhbhai is to his left.

TANAJI CELEBRATIONS GHUZZNAVI'S BILL TO BE RE-CIRCULATED?

Series Of Mishaps

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, (By Mail).

A series of unfortunate mishaps marred the Tanaji anniversary celebrations on the famous and historic Singhgarh fort.

The worst of the mishaps occurred at about noon on Wednesday, when Mr. Namjoshi, an adventurous Poona, Brahmin youth, who participated in the attempt to scale the rampart of the fort by means of Ghorpad, a creature used by Tanaji, right-hand lieutenant of Shivaji, at the time of the taking of the fort had a fall. Although the Ghorpad, which had been secured by the organisers of the celebrations at great pains, did not equal its historic predecessor in going up the whole height of the fort wall, but clung to a height of only 20 ft. it was decided by the organisers that the climbing experiment might be carried at that height.

Accordingly, Mr. Namjoshi clasped the rope let down from the Ghorpad and went up. Hardly had he reached up when all of a sudden his grip round the rope slackened with the disastrous result that he toppled down to a height of 20 ft. and sustained severe injuries. He was immediately given first aid and rushed to hospital, where it was later discovered that he had sustained a fracture of the back bone.

Later in the night, another man had a snake-bite, while a third one in clearing after a night programme dashed across a pool and tumbled headlong in. He was at once rendered unconscious. Next morning while the people were descending the heights of the fort an old woman who was accompanied by her husband felt exhausted and was just resting when she dropped and suddenly died of heart-failure. Her body was brought here for cremation.

An eight-year-old Muslim boy has been fined five annas by the Jalgaon Huzur Mamladar, for travelling without a ticket and pulling the alarm chain of the Amalner passenger train between Jalgaon and Bhusawal.

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Lobby interest before the Assembly met to hear the Finance Member's Budget speech this afternoon centred round the Select Committee meeting, which was held in the afternoon to consider Sir A. H. Ghuznavi's Bill, to control the coastal traffic of India. This is the first select committee since the Assembly came into being that had the largest membership, namely, twenty-two out of whom seventeen members including the leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Gopalji Jhangir, Mr. Baljnath Bajaria, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Asaf Ali, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Sir N. N. Sircar, the Commerce Secretary and Joint Secretary attended.

CONGRESS MOTION ACCEPTED.

It is understood that by 9 votes to 8, the Committee accepted the Congress motion that the Bill should be re-circulated for eliciting public opinions thereon owing to the large number of changes made in the Bill. Those who did not like re-circulation were heard to remark in the lobby "The Bill has been killed," meaning thereby that being a non-official Bill, it will have very little chance of coming up again before the Assembly is dissolved or its extended term expires.

It is understood that important changes suggested by the Subcommittee require registration and licensing of steamers operating on the Indian coasts, and its scope has been extended to those lines operating between India and Burma and India and Ceylon.—United Press.

NEW DELHI.—Preparatory to his taking charge as Indian Trade Commissioner in New York, Mr. H. S. Malik has been appointed an Officer on special duty in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, with effect from February 15, 1938, and until further orders.

SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM CANE

Imperial Institute Director's Estimates

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The first memorandum on the production of sugar directly from cane in India during the season 1937-38, issued by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, estimates the production at 1,044,800 tons as against the actual production of 1,111,350 tons (excluding Burma) during 1936-37, showing a decrease of about 6 per cent. 145 factories are reported to be working this season as compared to 137 factories (excluding Burma) last season.

The total quantity of cane to be crushed is estimated at 11,421,000 tons as against the actual figure of 11,687,150 tons (excluding Burma) in the previous season.

The percentage recoveries of sugar and molasses during the season 1937-38 are expected to be 9.14 and 3.44 respectively, as compared with 9.50 and 3.48 respectively, last season.—United Press.

TRADE DISPUTES BETWEEN INDIA AND AMERICA

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

In his reply to the memorandum submitted to him by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. S. Malik, Indian Trade Commissioner-designate for New York, discussed the point whether the Trade Commissioner could intervene and settle disputes between parties in America and India.

He said that the Trade Commissioner could not act as a representative in those matters, as he had to serve the general interests and could not fairly take part in individual cases. But, he added, he would see after going there how best the interests of Indian exporters could be protected without prejudice to his position.—United Press.

All-India Vaidya Sammelan

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The All-India 27th Vaidya Sammelan will be held at Nagpur on 29th, and 30th April and 1st and 2nd May, 1938, under the presidency of Vaidya Pachanan Shri Gangadhar Gopal Shastri Gune.

The essay writers should send their writings so as to reach the office of the Reception Committee till the end of March 1938. The speakers of "Kalpa Chikitsa" should get the time fixed for their speeches. Those who will be able to do "Kaya Kalpa" will be rewarded Rs. 500 by the Reception Committee on their treatment being found successful.

Pandit Malaviya together with his "Kalpa Charya" Shriji Bishandasjee Maharaj Tapsjee are expected to attend.

Bulaka Singh and four others have been charged before the special magistrate of Amritsar with cheating and false impersonation. They are alleged to have obtained Rs. 7,000 from two village "Sahukars" on the pretext of doubling currency notes.

MAIN ECONOMIC STAY OF RURAL POPULATION

Indian Chamber President On Prospects Of Jute Industry

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. M. L. Shah, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in the course of his address at the 12th annual general meeting of the Chamber held on Friday said among other things:

"The course of trade and industries during the year has been comparatively smooth. Both our import and export trade and internal productive capacity showed signs of revival and progress during the greater part of the year. This is also reflected in a concrete form not only in the Railway Budget submitted earlier this month but also in our own provincial budget. During the last two or three months, however, a definite set-back is noticeable in trade both internal and external as is shown by the import-export returns of our sea-borne trade and by the increase in the Railway earnings which are a fair gauge of the economic conditions prevailing in a country."

INDIAN SHIPPING.

"An interesting and important development which has taken place during the last few months in the sphere of Indian industrial expansion has been the re-entry of Indian shipping in the overseas trade of the country after a lapse of several years. I refer to the noteworthy enterprise of the premier Indian shipping company, the Sindhia in participating in the pilgrim traffic from India to Jeddah."

JUTE PROSPECTS.

"Turning to conditions in our own province, I would like to refer briefly to the situation with regard to the Jute Industry. Apart from being the chief and the single largest industry of Bengal, it has been the main economic stay of large numbers of its rural population. Other countries of the world, however, are making continuous advances in scientific methods and there has also been a tendency in the more advanced countries of the world to decrease the measure of their dependence on foreign sources for any important commodity. I learn from first-hand information that shippers of agricultural produce in Australia are reverting to the methods of transport in bulk in order to reduce their dependence on imported gunnies. Recently there was also a rumour about an impending legislation in the United States for putting restrictions on the import of manufactured jute articles from India into that country. Dundee too has recently been inordinately vocal in demanding protection against imports from India. All these factors point out to the obvious necessity of our keeping a close watch on the situation."

COAL INDUSTRY.

"Coal mining is another important industry connected with Bengal. There has been a temporary revival in the coal trade but we are yet far from being able to say that this basic national industry has been placed on a sound footing."

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

"The question of the duties of Railway Administration 'vis-a-vis' facilities for the travelling public has always been of great importance and the Chamber has frequently to criticise the railway administration particularly those serving Calcutta area, in regard to their shortcomings. Though conditions are not entirely satisfactory even now, it is only fair to acknowledge the good work done by, or help received from railways where such acknowledgment becomes due."

"Another important point to which I would like to invite the attention of the railways is with regard to the accommodation provided for third class passengers. The Chamber is strongly of opinion that the scheduled accommodation placed at the disposal of a third class passenger in India is much too small. The problem however affects all railways in India and the Chamber trust that the Railway Board will take a sympathetic view of the matter and increase the scheduled accommodation to at least 30."—United Press.

Council Of State By-Election

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State by the death of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, the Bombay (Non-Muhammadan) constituency has been called upon to elect a successor on or before April 13, 1938.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS UP

Narrow Movements In Sterling Dollar

EASY TONE IN WHEAT

NEW YORK COTTON.

More divided sentiment on New York Cotton Exchange with narrow movements in prices.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

At the opening the Cross Rates ruled easy but later steadied to some extent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Bullish world shipments were ignored and ruled quiet.

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.	
New York, Feb. 28.	
Previous closing	9.16
To-day's opening	9.12
Difference	-.04
To-day's closing	9.21
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.	
Liverpool, Feb. 28.	
Previous closing	5.11
To-day's opening	5.11
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	5.11
Difference	unchanged

BROAD EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 180

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York cotton sentiment on New York cotton market was more divided and movements were narrow with buyers more cautious awaiting new stimulus meanwhile there was tendency of uptrend.

Session opened trading in May option at 5.12 1/2, four points lower than previous closing. Later however some better feeling was in evidence and prices contrived to advance touching May 9.16.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (9.14/9.15) 9.08/9.08

May (9.16/9.16) 9.12/9.12

July (9.23/9.22) 9.22/9.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

January (5.03) 5.03

March (5.11) 5.11

January (7.19) 7.15

March (7.24) 7.22

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 2.30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA	
Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4	1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2	1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4	1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2	2-2

JUTE

New Crop (18 11/16 buyers) 18 7/8

Dunlop January (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

Lightning January (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8 buyers) 7 1/8 buyers

Forward April June (7 1/4 paid sellers) 7 5/16 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castor seed Bombay February March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta March (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata February March (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandel March (£10 7/8 paid) £10 15/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet March 83 3/8 May 85 5/8 July 87 3/4 despite bullish weekly world shipments market remained quiet and featureless later prices drifted still lower buyers were reserved.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 28.

Chicago, Wheat market opened quiet with May 9.33 3/4 business was very slack with prices drifting lower on liquidation promoted by weaker Liverpool cables May touched 0.33.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 28.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at to-day £92 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 28.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£92 3/4) £93

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 3/4) £113 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-58 (£117) £117

4 per cent Indian 1948-48 (£108 3/4) £108

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104) £104

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London Stock Exchange stage very poor show on lack of any incentive. Gifted securities were somewhat better three and a half per cent was quoted at 93 i.e. five shillings higher than previous closing.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

1 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£78) £78

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 3/8) £103 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-7 1/2) 14-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58 1/8) 58 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4

Musical Industries (14-3) 14-3

Prinching Johnson (35) 35

Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 30-3

Woolworth New Ordinary (64-7 1/2) 64-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£39 1/2) £39 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (32-1 1/2) 32-1 1/2

Unilever Ordinary (38) 38-6

Ford Motors (21-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£67) £66 1/4

British American Tobacco Ordinary (£108 1/8) £108 7/8

Carreus 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (144-4 1/2) 144-4 1/2

P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-3) 21-9

Distillers (58-6) 100

Bredford Dyers (4-3) 4-3

British Celanese (4-3) 4-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (38-3) 38-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (40-6) 40-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (24-7 1/2) 24-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 51 1/4) dol 51 1/4

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (40-7 1/2) 41-3

Tata Steel Preference (£105) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20) 20

Danarao Tea (40) 40

Empire of India (30) 30

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9

Guthrie Rubber (27-4) 27-4

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-3) 25-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandaydrug (47-6) 46-10 1/2

Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2

Rio Tinto (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

East Rand Proprietors (£8-9) 58-9

Rand Mines (£8 3/8) 58-9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8

Associated Portland Cement (86-6) 86-5

Trinidad Leaseholds (94-1 1/2) 100

Sub Niger (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-3) 28-9

Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-8) 28-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (89-9) 81-3

Burma Oil (110 11/16) 110 11/16

Mexican Eagle (9-3) 9-3

Shell Transport (93-1 1/2) 92-6

Royal Dutch (40 1/2) 40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 28.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 56 1/8) dol 56

General Motors (dol 35 1/2) dol 35 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/4) dol 33 1/2

Preference (dol 108) dol 107 5/8

Pt. L. K. Maitra Laid Up With Typhoid

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, M.L.A., (Central) has been suffering from typhoid for the last fifteen days. Dr. A. C. Sen is attending on him. Dr. B. C. Roy who had been here also examined him.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Scattered selling uncertainty "inixid" in the market. Agricultural call rallied on buying by local shorts. (The word "inixid" has been received mutilated.)

Undertone good favour July purchases on scale down.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrial Dull And Gifted Securities Lower

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Stock Exchange was quiet and generally lower where changed, though Japanese, Chinese and Brazilians were supported.

Gifted securities were fractionally lower.

Industrials were dull apart from heavies, which were firmer.

Elsewhere the market was featureless. Among commodities, cocoa was easier in sympathy with New York advices.

Wall Street was steady and then irregular.

HESITANT TONE ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta February 25:—

The undertone was rather hesitant as result of definite conclusions on peace talks has still not been known to the public. It seems the outcome is not satisfactory as bidders are yet to be overcome. But the pourparlers are going on and some favourable solution will inevitably follow as the trade cannot go on at cutting rates stocks being in dangerous proportions.

Howrah in sympathy with easy commodity markets hovered round 44/8. Kamarhaty were quoted at 455, Kankarnahar were taken at 355, Barragore were done at 123.

Anglo-India came to business at 282, Caledonian at 324, Fort Gloster at 395, Standard at 235. Amongst shares of small denominations, National were priced at 20/4, Olive at 20/2, Biria at 18, Reliance at 58/8, Nuddea at 36/8, Hukumchand at 7/3, Presidency at 3/6.

Cotton—Scarcely any inquiry was forthcoming. Cotton Textiles were steady at 3/10. Kesaram were easy at 6/10. Bowrah were reported at 230. New Victoria ord were done at 230.

and Pref. at 3/15.

Coal—As a result of a satisfactory settlement of constitutional crisis in India and the change of foreign minister in England, the trend of prices in this section was inclined to be steadier but towards the close in sympathy with weak Wall Street advices and recession in price of Indian Iron and Steel, the prices closed below the best touched.

Bengal touching 325 eased to 318, Equitable moving up to 37/2 closed at 36/4. West Jamuria quoting 28/4 shot up to 28/8 but dropped back to 29/8. New Beerboom creeping up to 19/12 fell back to 18/8.

Bureaux 24/8, Rancho 14/4, Hurridadih 14/10, Bokaro-Ramgarh 16/8, Dhemo Main 11/12, Sendra 12, Mundulipore 8, Deoli 6/10, New Tetfurya 2/12, Rewa 21/12, East Indian 22/12, Amalgamated 24/8, Eng and 2/8, Hukumchand Steel deft at 2/8, Sara Eng at 5/8, Steel Corporation of Bengal changed hands at 5/8, Steel Products at 1/12.

In Mining issues Burma Corporation advanced abruptly to 6/15 Ex Div but were easy at 6/11 at the close. Indian Copper went up to 2/8 but closed easy at 2/6. Rhodesian Copper were taken up to 1/4, but closed weak at 1/12. Consolidated Tin rose up to 5/10 to drop back to 5/4. B. I. C. were quoted in the neighbourhood of 3/5. B B Petroleum were good at 3/8. Tavoy Tin were priced at 1/12. Dunlop Rubber ord changed hands at 13/2. Indian cables at 12/4, Indian National Airways Pref ord at 7/10, Indian Wood Products at 22/8, Ivan Jones at 1/8, Calcutta Safe Deposit at 4/3, Dal Cement ord were done at 8/8. Preference at 8/8. Deferred at 2/10, India General Navigation were marked at 10/1. Midnapore Zemindary were done at 7/7. In Sugar Section Grew were priced at 12/4. Mysore Paper was taken at 10/8. Orient Paper at 5/12, Titagur Paper at 14, Reserve Bank were steady at 117.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Engineering section was a shade better. Indian Iron and Steel dropping as low as 25/8 firmed up to 28/14 but towards the close in sympathy with weak advices from America receded to Rs. 27. Burn and Co. were quoted at 245, Indian Standard Wagon at 47, Indian Galvanizing were marked at 20. Kumardubi Eng ord at 2/8, Hukumchand Steel deft at 2/8, Sara Eng at 5/8, Steel Corporation of Bengal changed hands at 5/8, Steel Products at 1/12.

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For Ful Dol Fair At Dwarka

JAMNAGAR, (By Mail.)

Elaborate preparations are being made at Dwarka for the opening of the Dol Fair which comes off on March 16. A large number of pilgrims from all parts of India are expected to attend the fair due to the incorporation of Annakot and Maha Yagna Vishnu Yag in the celebrations of the Ful Dol Utsava.

The priests and others responsible for conducting the worship are enthusiastically making arrangements so as to make it a great success this year.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market hesitating. New factors required for continuation of advance. Would buy on declines.

New York: Undertone good. Favour July purchases on scale down.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from our foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market hesitating new factors required for continuation of advance would only buy on declines.

New York: Cotton believe immediate cloth demand and spinners fixations filled market acts somewhat tired expect further reaction adjusting weak technical position.

Consider cotton in uncertain position farmers permitted market entire production on allotted acreage without penalty.

Scattered selling uncertainty "inixid" in the market. Agricultural call rallied on buying by local shorts. (The word "inixid" has been received mutilated.)

Undertone good favour July purchases on scale down.

TURKO-BRITISH ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS

(Continued from Page 6.)

kets, establishing banks in foreign centres, and strengthening publicity work in suitable ways.

India also has to take note of the self-sufficiency drives and other considerations of certain units and give keener thought for making necessary adjustments and at the same time consolidating and strengthening of the position relating to her export interests with units of significance retaining less of checks.

Foreign Trade Of Germany.

Germany's imports in 1937 reveal an increase to 5.5 milliards of Marks from 4.2 in the previous year. The nature of the imports and the sources of purchases record adaptations to considerations of armament expansion and calculations of utility of gaining influence in directions.

Exports show a rise from 4.8 milliards of Marks in 1936 to 5.9 milliards in 1937. The increase in exports is spread among different categories but is particularly marked in regard to coal.

Japan's Trade Extension In The East.

In spite of the military engagements in China, Japan is reported as devoting enhanced attention to extension of trade with various Asiatic markets. Reflective of this attention a Japanese mission bearing a semi-official character is reported as having recently arrived in Bagdad. The mission, it would seem, is also to visit Iran, Syria and Afghanistan, to study market possibilities. The commission consisting partly of businessmen and partly of economists, it is further stated, has been empowered to discuss and draft trade agreements.

Jugoslavia To Start Locomotive Construction.

Jugoslavia, it is reported, is to make a start in the direction of manufacturing at home locomotives. The Railway Works at Brod has just received an order for the manufacture of 10 locomotives representing the first order of the kind. It is proposed to meet demand progressively by internal production.

India's Trade With Czechoslovakia.

India's trade with Czechoslovakia in 1937 according to the figures relating to Czechoslovakia's foreign trade for 1937 newly published records retention of the line of expansion in evidence for some time as far as imports from India are concerned and also an improvement in exports as different from their sinking trend for a while. Imports from India to Czechoslovakia for the year 1937 amounted in value to 471 million Czechoslovak Crowns as against 302 million Crowns in the previous year. The corresponding figures for exports from Czechoslovakia to India being 162 million Crowns and 78 million Crowns respectively. There would seem to be still an absence of appreciation in India widely of the importance of Czechoslovakia as a market for Indian goods, bound largely with the unsatisfactory nature of the statistics as generally made available. Czechoslovakia's foreign trade in 1937 in general reveals a striking improvement reflective of good economic advance. Imports thus show a rise of 39 per cent. (from 7.19 milliards of Crowns in 1936 to 10.97 milliards in 1937). Czechoslovakia has not resorted to the path of rigid concentration on autarchy. Exports of the country also to various overseas and Asiatic markets specially like China, Iran, Egypt show a great development, the advanced position held by Czechoslovakia as an industrial unit and a confidence in the light of political considerations felt by the importing lands, standing Czechoslovakia in good stead.

NO MORE MOVE TO SIMLA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

It has been notified that the Headquarters Office of the Industrial Research Bureau and the Textile Branch of the Office of the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, will not move to Simla during the coming hot weather, but will be permanently located in New Delhi.

It has further been decided, that in future years the whole of the Headquarters Office of the Indian Stores Department, including the Industrial Research Bureau, will be permanently located at New Delhi.—United Press.

Premier Kher's Tribute To "True Successor Of Deshbandhu"

Bengalis' Reception In Honour Of President Bose At C. J. Hall

Bengalis living in an outside province, should uphold all that is best and noblest of Bengal and should act with one will and speak with one voice, observed Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, at a reception given in his honour by the Bengal School and the Bengal Association, Pydhonie, on Monday, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, presiding over the meeting extended a welcome to the Congress President on behalf of the organisers.

It had been a great privilege, observed the Hon. Mr. Kher, that he should have been asked to preside at this function and thus enable him to offer his homage to Subhas Babu, the uncrowned king of India. (Applause.)

PREMIER KHER'S TRIBUTE TO BENGAL.

The speaker wished he could address the gathering in Bengali tongue. He learnt Bengali well enough to admire the beauties of Bengali novels and literature from the pen of the late Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, but he could not speak in Bengali.

Those living in the western part of India looked to the East for light and inspiration. Bengal had produced such great personalities as Raja Rammohan Roy and Rabindranath Tagore, Ramkrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda, J. C. Bose and P. C. Ray and a number of other patriots. It was fitting that they should honour a true son of Bengal, whom mother India claimed as her own son, and all the provinces, not merely Bengal, had equal claims on him.

TRUE SUCCESSOR OF DESHBANDHU.

Continuing the Hon. Mr. Kher said that his first acquaintance with Subhas Babu dated sometime fifteen years ago when he first saw Subhas Babu with Deshabandu Chittaranjan Das. He remembered how ably Subhas Babu supported the move for the formation of the Swaraj Party. He knew then that in the present Congress President, they had a worthy successor of the Deshabandu whose foremost disciple he was and in whose footsteps he had been so truly and nobly following. He had rendered great services to the country which were recognised by the country and he was the youngest President of the Congress. (Applause.)

He prayed that Subhas Babu may be blessed with long life and long years of service so that he could lead the nation towards the goal of freedom.

The Hon. Mr. Kher added that he was entrusted with the activities inside the legislatures in the province. They in the legislatures could carry on only with the power that the country as a whole gave them through the representative organisation of the Congress Working Committee. In order that the strength of the people might be increased, they who for the time being were asked to take up office were there to

carry out scrupulously what was laid down by the Congress Working Committee as in the best interests of the country. It was their good fortune that they had as the President of the Congress, a man with a broad vision and international outlook, a man who had the initiative and the courage to place before the country a programme that would lead to the goal of national freedom. It was a matter for great pleasure to see how the seed that was planted nearly 50 years in a corner in this city, how during these years, the Congress had spread the message of national unity and the proudest power in this world had to view the Congress with respect and bend before the united will of the people. (Applause.)

The problems that confronted one in India were so many, the divisions and the differences were so vast that to weld them together into one and to arouse the sentiment of nationalism, naturally was a slow process. People of other races had made India their home and to bring about unity among all these people required time. In the Congress President they found one worthy and fit to achieve this difficult task.

He was glad to hear that in this city the Bengalis were running their own school. It was difficult for the municipality to run schools in so many different languages. But under the new education scheme prominence was given to vernacular education and he was sure that the Bengal school would be able to get assistance and help under this scheme.

Mr. S. P. Biswas then presented the address of welcome.

BENGALIS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Subhas Babu replying thanked the Premier of Bombay for having spared some of his valuable time to participate in this function. It was a great pleasure for him to see so many representatives of the Bengal province. They should remember they had a great responsibility on their shoulders. Their province would be judged by their thoughts, feelings and activities. They should see to it that they upheld the honour of Bengal. He wished them success in their efforts at running the school, which was very much needed especially when their children had to spend long periods in Bombay.

In the social and public life of any province, he exhorted the Bengalis to act with united will and speak with one voice. They tended to be too individualistic sometimes and therefore he would emphasise that they should remain united. He exhorted them to participate in the larger political life of the province. Though they could not render any service to Bengal from this distance, they could participate in the activities of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and they should not create an impression over here that they lagged behind other communities in their service and sacrifice for the national cause.

'Vande Mataram' was sung.

BALANCE OF TRADE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The total imports

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Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1938

MURSHIDABAD NAWAB'S CALL TO PEOPLE

Sacrifice Communalism At Altar Of Nationalism

Sincerity Of Congress Policy Towards Minorities
Highly Appreciated

MURSHIDABAD: February 26.

"Harmonious relation between all classes of people is a pressing need of the moment to guard against the evil influence of contemptuous propaganda consistently carried on to rob them of the equilibrium of their mind. Therefore, a concerted effort should be made forthwith to bridge the gulf of difference between them by the sagacity of political leaders on both sides who must be convinced that it would be conducive to the lasting benefit of all to become united by sustained compromise effectively brought about," observed His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, presiding over the All-Bengal Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference, which commenced here to-day at the Nawab's Palace.

Proceeding the Speaker said, "Whatever may be the exact meaning of a happy India implied, granted, if the administration and protection of India were entrusted to Indians, it should even then be in keeping with the well-being of Hindu and Muslim communities to establish such friendly relations between themselves liable to be with confidence preserved that no changes contemplated in political reforms will ever have the power to revoke. The idea of a Hindu or Muslim Raj, if entertained, admits of an impression wrongly engraved on their assumption. It is a fallacy, a mockery, a conjecture of an empty dream's alluring presentment.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

"It cannot be said that the Congress has not attained any degree of efficiency in its policy hitherto observed. Its meaning may have been often misconstrued, its attitude misunderstood, uncertainties are unavoidably found introduced in all calculations. But its triumphant accomplishment of the arduous task undertaken, though it may appear to be remote, is not an impossibility.

"It is merely a question of time. It may not be out of place to mention as an additional proof of the desire of the Congress to exhibit a conciliatory demeanour towards all that it is using its best efforts to induce them to join its ranks to place reliance in the assurance given that the interest of every minority community will be safeguarded and scrupulously maintained. This is a declaration without a sinister motive behind it and is therefore worthy of consideration by all who favour the policy of collaboration. We can then envisage a future full of promise for India dependent on the stability of union contemplated by the people of India which should neither be underestimated nor considered ephemeral.

"The Muslims of Bengal are at liberty to enquire through any source or channel whether the genuineness of the Congress attitude towards them has so far developed as to make it necessary

for them to request that they would welcome an opportunity to sit with the Muslims at a representative meeting to be arranged between the two communities with a view to come to a lasting decision acceptable to both sides which will not and cannot but bring about and strengthen the bond of mutual friendship based on a principle which no changing phase of time can ever hope to frustrate."

FOUNDATION OF BRITISH RULE

At the outset the Nawab Bahadur said, "To me it is a matter of bounden pleasure to be able to address you on such an occasion as this here in Murshidabad, once the capital of Bengal, where was laid the foundation of the British Rule in India.

"This is indeed a unique and memorable occasion, the like of which has not perhaps presented itself since that period of imperious heterogeneous rule, when my ancestors had the good fortune to govern with impartiality and justice the destiny of millions—Hindus and Muslims alike entrusted to their fostering care. These Great Rulers, who possessed Sovereign powers as soon as they ascended the Musnud of Bengal, one after the other considered it their sacred duty to assign positions of rank and dignity to those who were carefully selected from the Hindu and Muslim populace in order of merit as trusted advisers, statesmen of martial bearing and administrators on whom favours were lavishly bestowed for loyal services rendered.

"Communalism and racial jealousy were never embraced by them to disrupt their steadfast allegiance to the Throne of Bengal, which had implicit faith in them. Raja Janaki Narayan, Raja Durlav Narayan Alunchand and Raja Durlavram are some of the characters during the regime of Murshid Kuli Khan, Sujah Khan, Alivardi Khan, Mir Jaffer Khan whose distinguished career history recalls in terms of high praise. This singular instance indeed is characteristic of these peaceful and prosperous days which contributed in a large measure to the (Continued on page 9 Col. 1).



Women's section at Azad Maidan meeting addressed by Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose on Sunday evening.



THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT ADDRESSING THE PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN ON SUNDAY EVENING.

FOUR PERSONS MURDERED

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Four persons, including Chinawami Gounder and his mother, were shot dead and two others seriously injured on the Coimbatore Trichinopoly Road, according to a report from Dharapuram.

The party was returning from a village in two bullock-carts at night when they were attacked by unknown persons who were hiding in a garden on the way.

Chinawami Gounder was the vice-president of Vellakoli Village Congress Committee.—A. P.

10 Political's Release Ordered

PATNA, Feb. 28.

The Bihar Government have issued orders for the release of ten out of twenty-three prisoners.

The release of the remaining is understood to be effected shortly.

—United Press.

LINE CLEAR FOR PUNJAB GOVT.

Dr. Gopichand's Plea For Release Of Political's

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly, in the course of a statement expresses his gratitude to the prisoners for having given up the hunger-strike.

He adds:—

"The question was the cause of the recent political crisis in Bihar and United Provinces. This clearly shows how keenly the Congress feels for it and how far the Congress is prepared to go in this matter."

Concluding Dr. Gopichand says: "These prisoners have given assurance to Mahatma Gandhi that they have no faith in the cult of terrorism. Therefore they satisfy the assurance clause also. I hope the Government of the Punjab will now play its part of game and will release all political prisoners who are now in its custody." —United Press.



Babu Subhas Chandra Bose paid his respects to the late Lokmanya Tilak by hoisting a national flag at the foot of Tilak's statue and garlanding the statue at Chowpatty on Sunday morning. The Congress President is seen near the flag garlanded.

HON. MAGISTRACY TO GO IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 28.

The Government of Central Provinces has decided to abolish all Honorary Magistrates.—United Press

The Ahmedabad Hindu Sabha passed a resolution congratulating the Congress Working Committee on the settlement in U. P. and Bihar.

Subhas Bose Expresses Surprise Congress Committees Not Allowed In Indian States?

BOMBAY, Monday.

Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, paid a visit to the office of the All-India States Peoples' Conference this morning. He was received there by the General Secretaries and other members of the Working Committee of the Conference.

Syt. Jainarayan Vyas one of the General Secretaries of the Conference in welcoming the Congress President said that the Conference had since it came into being in 1927, been working for the amelioration of the masses in the States and had carried on vigorous propaganda for the right of self-determination of the States People. Two deputations were sent to England to create public opinion there and a lot of literature was produced.

People were being organised in States but much work could not be done in this respect as nearly all the office-bearers of the Conference belonged to the head office and different provincial and local organisations closed their offices and plunged themselves deep into the fight for freedom of the country. Mr. Vyas thanked Syt. Subhas Bose for the kind references he made to the problems of the States People in his Presidential and other speeches and hoped that he would always be helpful to them.

PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE

Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose thanked the States Peoples' Conference for the welcome and for giving him an opportunity to express his opinion about the problems of the States.

"The Congress has", said Mr. Bose attained much power and prestige in the States and formation of Congress organisations in the States, of course, means much. He opined that they had the opportunity of going ahead step by step.

Mr. Bose was astonished at Mr. Balvantray Mehta's remarks that the people of the States in Kathiawar and Gujarat were not allowed to form Congress Committees in the States assigned to Gujarat Province. "As a matter of fact", said Syt. Subhas Bose, "I was under the impression that the people of the States had not taken care to organise committees and the logical inference was that they were trying to exploit the good name and prestige of the Congress without doing anything 'them selves'."

Proceeding further Mr. Bose said that the Working Committee would form rules and regulations and draw out lines of action for the Congress Committees in the States. Mr. Bose said that he had personal interest in the problems of the States and would make enquiries about the difficulties in the way of the States' people organising committees in their States.

He all along felt that theirs was a mere propaganda.

Mr. Bose exhorted the people of the States to carry on, through their independent organisations, vigorous propaganda for peoples' representation on the Federation as well as in the Governments of the States. He was sure that the Princes would either accede to their demands or be afraid of entering the Federation.

In his reply to Mr. Mulraj Karsandas's request, Mr. Bose said that he had no objection to paying a visit to those States which could tolerate him and concluding his speech remarked that he would like to have a special secretariat for information about States, their organisations and agitations, etc., and hoped that the Working Committee would not object to such a secretariat coming into being.

Mr. Balvantray Mehta thanked the Congress President and made it clear that the States' people were not such weaklings as they had been shown to be. He referred to Kashmir, Sikar, Loharu, Mansa and other agitations and said that the people of the States had never lagged behind their other brethren in the cause of freedom.

The Congress President and the guests were then entertained to tea and light refreshment. Mr. Bose went round inspecting the "Janna-Bhoomi" Press and office before leaving the premises.

SUBHAS AMONG BENGALIS

Play Your Part In Country's Struggle, He Advises Them

"We must aim at a better life and play our due part in the country's struggle. We must not rest content unless we achieve our goal in all aspects of it." Thus said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to the Bengali residents of Bombay who mustered strong to hear him at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday night.

Mr. Bose was visibly moved when an address couched in touching terms in Bengali was presented to him, enclosed in a silver casket. It referred to his sacrifices in the cause of the country.

The address also struck a sentimental note when it referred to the leading of life as a Commander adopted by Syt. Subhas in the cause of the country in spite of his being born in a well-to-do family. It was read by Mr. T. C. Maitra who presided, on the occasion.

Mr. Bose who found himself among his Co-Proprietors almost towards the close of his busy programme in Bombay slowly rose up from his seat to reply and for a while his voice was choked.

Gradually he gained his momentum and Composure and delivered a speech in fluent Bengali for well-nigh half-an-hour which was heard with rapt attention by nearly a thousand Bengali men and women who were gathered there.

He deprecated a provincial out-look in matters of Indian. Mr. Bose said that there were bound to be differences of opinion among Communities but that should not prevent them from achieving unity in the various spheres of life they were pursuing, along with others, and presenting a united front in the struggle for the freedom of their Country. It was often heard that Bengalis were lagging behind other Communities. He was of the opinion that such talk was the result of a light-heart. Those who talked in such a fashion suffered from an inferiority Complex. They should get rid of such feelings and lead nobler lives.

Mr. S. C. Mujumdar thanked Syt. Bose for finding time to meet them in spite of his many engagements from morning to midnight in the cause of the nation.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE